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EDITORIAL NOTE

Attention is called to two volumes recently reprinted. Wayland F. Vaughan has privately reprinted his *The lure of superiority* first published in 1928 (see 2: 3148). It is available from the Boston University Bookstore, 685 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass., at \$3.00 plus postage. Jurgen Ruesch's *Chronic disease and psychological invalidism* first published as a *Psychosomatic Medicine Monograph* (see 21: 1888) has been reprinted by the University of California Press at \$3.50.

GENERAL

1835. Eng, Erling. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) *The skeptical psychologist*. *Antioch Rev.*, 1951, 11, 153-160.—There are limits to the psychologist's understanding of the human personality which are partially accounted for by such factors as: concentration upon life experiences related to personality disturbance and neglect of factors related to personal adequacy, failure to carry out developmental studies of man in his natural habitat, and a tendency to base too many studies upon the reconstruction of past experience. The psychologist must extend his research methods to include long-range developmental studies of a representative sample of persons, detailed descriptions of real-life situations, and careful analyses of the individual in a variety of cultural environments. Psychologists have been prone to regard personality as an entity somehow containing needs and motives, but such "isolationist" terms have provided scant understanding of the individual in his complex interpersonal activity.—*P. E. Lichtenstein*.

1836. Toman, Walter. *Einführung in die moderne Psychologie*. (Introduction to modern psychology.) Vienna: Humboldt, 1951. 268 p.—A compact survey of psychology's main areas, orientations, and contributors begins with a relatively detailed history. It touches on high spots usually included in a general text as well as genetic, clinical, and social aspects. An eclectic attitude is maintained toward both theory and practice. Physiology receives minor emphasis. 4-page English-German glossary.—*R. Tyson*.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

1837. Alexander, F. *The evolution and present trends of psychoanalysis*. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris. Rapports*, 1950, 5, 1-28.—In the development of psychoanalysis, three periods can be distinguished: the discovery of the dynamic uncon-

scious, the development of methods suitable for the study of unconscious processes, and the study of the functions of the ego. Modern psychoanalytic therapy is concerned with the third of these periods, that is, with efforts of reintegrating ego capacity. French and Spanish summaries.—*A. J. Bachrach*.

1838. Castiglioni, Giulio. *L'Inconscio* (The unconscious.) Brescia: La Scuola, 1949. 95 p.—There is difficulty in drawing a neat distinction between concepts dealing with the unconscious. The book is oriented towards the Wundtian interpretation according to which there are two types of consciousness, the psychical and the biological. Recognizing the positivistic importance of a biological interpretation, still the author believes that one cannot reconstruct a doctrine of personality possessing all the refinements of the doctrine of reflexology. Although one-sided in his methodology, Freud has somewhat improved our knowledge of personality. Behavior may be constructed historically in terms of a "unique current of biopsychic energy." This may be the only possible postulate for a quantum science of psychology.—*N. De Palma*.

1839. Culbertson, James T. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles*.) *Consciousness and behavior: a neural analysis of behavior and of consciousness*. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1950. xii, 210 p. \$4.25.—The writer's purpose is to develop, by means of symbolic logic, a general nerve net theory relating input to output, and to apply its principles to the psychological problems of perception, memory and other aspects of consciousness. Utilizing the procedures and data of mathematical biophysics and of communication theory, a series of nerve nets are described and illustrated. The problems of transmitting spatial discrimination through a constriction and devices for form abstraction are treated, together with a nerve net analysis of apparent movement and color vision. The last section of the book presents the beginnings of a nerve net theory of consciousness, relating the data of consciousness to the stimulus inputs and the central neural networks.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

1840. Daim, Wilfried. *Umwertung der Psychoanalyse*. (Transvaluation of psychoanalysis.) Vienna: Herold, 1951. 363 p. \$3.50.—This book attempts a synthesis between psychoanalysis and religion, between Heidegger's existentialist philosophy and Freud. The "details" of psychoanalysis remain unchanged, but the "foundations" are altered. Example: The essential conflict is not in the sexual sphere, but is a conflict with God. Freud's concepts thus become embedded in existentialist

thinking throughout the work. 34 plates.—H. H. Strupp.

1841. Freud, Anna. The significance of the evolution of psychoanalytic child psychology. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris. Rapports*, 1950, 5, 29-48.—Psychoanalytic study of child behavior has made important contributions to psychoanalytic theory. The author traces the history of such influence.—A. J. Bachrach.

1842. Gregory, Joshua C. The concept of mind and the unconscious. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 52-57.—In his book *The Concept of Mind* Ryle has attacked the Cartesian dogma of "the ghost in the machine." In dismissing the Cartesian doctrine of mind, however, Ryle commits the error of ignoring the complex nature of causation. Ryle appeals to dispositions depleted of causality to account for behavior, but he largely overlooks the mnemonically organized experience which constantly directs thought and action. By ignoring the elaborate organization of the unconscious he "reduces the ghost, but makes his residue, if there is a residue, unintelligible."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1843. Mathis, Leland. Notes on the theory of progress. Riverside, Ill.: Pine Ave. Publisher, 1951. ii, 63 p. \$1.00.—The author's central thesis is that all physical, mental, and cultural realities represent energy patterns of varying degrees of complexity. This view is enlarged upon through numerous notes dealing with such topics as value, the individual and society, conservatism, infinity, immortality, and progress.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1844. Maves, Paul B. (Drew U., Madison, N. J.) Implications of the findings of the sciences of man. *Relig. Educ.*, 1951, 46, 271-279.—Research during the last quarter of a century has shattered "the individualistic concepts of history, of human behavior, and of education." Statistics, studies of rats and reaction time have proved inadequate to understand man in his fullness. His relation to the social whole must be studied if he is to be really understood.—G. K. Morlan.

1845. Misra, D. Philosophy and modern psychology. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 128-136.—Separation of psychology from philosophy is mutually beneficial; the new psychology adds to the parent philosophy. The beginning of psychology goes back to Descartes. The controversy of philosophy and modern psychology is actually the science of the mind vs. the philosophy of the mind.—Y. Gredler.

1846. Rickman, John. Number and the human sciences. In Wilbur, G. B., & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 150-155.—Since psychology studies one-, two-, three-, four-, and multi-person psychologies, it is limited in its predictions to psychological situations based on a comparable number of persons or a comparable degree of complexity in the structure of the psychodynamic unit under consideration as those on which the basic research was done.—N. H. Pronko.

1847. Satya Nand, D. The findings of soul-analysis (total psycho-analysis). Old Delhi, India: D. Satya Nand, 1951. xi, 140 p.—A summary of the theory and methods of soul-analysis is first presented after which recent work on psychoanalysis in terms of the findings of soul-analysis is reviewed. In succeeding chapters, the methods and findings of Adler, Jung, Stekel, MacDougal and Freud are compared and contrasted with those of soul-analysis. The last four chapters are in the form of notes on micro-psychopathology, micro-psycho-economics, principles of short soul-therapy and a micro-study of the schema of personality. There is an index of new expressions used.—N. H. Pronko.

1848. Satya Nand, D. Methods of total psycho-analysis; (soul analysis.) Old Delhi, India: D. Satya Nand, 1951. vii, 129 p.—Through an extension and modification of psychoanalysis, the author presents an exposition of techniques which include the following: racialisation of mind-content and mind-processes, individuation of racial mind-content and racial mind-processes; induction of mind states; reminiscence education; comparative fantomology method, comparative phasiology method, and the cross transmutation method.—N. H. Pronko.

1849. Van der Heyden, Ph.M. Aanleg en milieu als sociaal-psychologisch probleem. (Heredity and environment as social-psychological problem.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, 14, 192-212.—The nature-nurture controversy is often influenced by aprioristic political convictions which may induce people to "prove" their position by a selective use of scientific data. A statement of the problem in alternatives is an over-simplification: heredity to some extent determines what will be experienced as milieu and to what extent opportunities for training will be utilized. In societies with minimal social mobility the milieu factors are far more important as determinants of behavior than in societies where selection has taken place. But the nature of the hereditary factors also plays a role: mediocre or average endowment will be more influenced by milieu factors than subnormal or very excellent capacities.—P. W. Pruyser.

1850. Wilbur, George B. A psychoanalyst's ruminations on an epistemological problem. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 295-318.—The thesis is developed that "where the logic of our conscious thinking leaves off the logic of our unconscious takes over." This logic of logic is in many ways analogous to a metapsychology or, put in different words, metapsychology begins where psychology leaves off.—N. H. Pronko.

1851. Wilbur, George B., & Muensterberger, Warner. *Psychoanalysis and culture; essays in honor of Géza Róheim*. New York: International Universities Press, 1951. 462 p. \$10.00.—These 27 essays, (each of which is abstracted elsewhere in this issue), are written in honor of Dr. Géza Róheim on his 60th birthday. They cover the following areas: culture and personality, sociology, epistemology,

mythology, linguistics, and art and literature. The general theme that binds them together demonstrates the psychoanalytic notion of the renunciation of man's instinctual aims into activities known as "sublimations" and indicates the great variety of these processes as well as "the manifold facets of individual and collective adaptations which reality demands from man." Bibliography of Róheim, p. 455-462.—N. H. Pronko.

1852. Wisdom, J. O. The hypothesis of cybernetics. *Brit. J. Phil. Sci.*, 1951, 2, 1-24.—Electronic machines are not merely automatic but employ a mechanism known as feed-back. When this mechanism augments the main driving force we speak of positive feed-back; when it opposes the driving force we refer to the feed-back as negative. A negative feed-back mechanism may be described as "error-compensating" or "self-correcting." A basic assumption of cybernetics is that negative feed-back is the chief mechanism of the central nervous system. It is further assumed that the feed-back principle can be used to explain purposive or adaptive behavior. The above hypotheses are amplified and supported by both direct and analogical evidence. The cybernetic model in its present form is not regarded as a completely satisfactory model of the human organism.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1853. Wormer, E. Enkele begrippen uit de psychologie van Jung. (Some concepts from Jung's psychology.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, 14, 181-191.—Jung's psychology is different from other analytic systems in that it broke away from an exclusively causal type of explanation. This is clear from the way in which Jung looks at psychic reality, which is for him a *principium sui generis*, that cannot be derived from another, e.g. biological, reality although outer dependency relations between the somatic and the psychic are recognized. The conclusion is drawn that Jung's conception of free man is not a speculation or idealistic construction, but a plain psychological reality.—P. W. Pruyser.

(See also abstracts 2020, 2237)

METHODS & APPARATUS

1854. Anderson, Bernard A. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) A photolaryngoscope. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1950, 15, 341-347.—The author describes a new photolaryngoscope which attempts to avoid some of the difficulties found in making pictures of the larynx in function.—M. F. Palmer.

1855. Devereux, George. (Winter VA Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Logical status and methodological problems of research in clinical psychiatry. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 327-330.—It is argued that clinical research is scientifically valid. It utilizes an idiographic method that converges with the nomothetic one and "deals with highly understandable, and controllable phenomena, provided only that a suitable frame of reference is used."—N. H. Pronko.

1856. Harris, Nancy. (Cambridge U., England.) A note on the paired comparisons method of rating.

Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1951, 3, 146-147.—A method is described for recombining the paired comparisons data from a number of sub-groups which also preserves differences of distribution within the groups. "The main criticism is that it assumes every subgroup to be of similar overall standard."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1857. Jones, Frank P., & Kennedy, John L. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) An electromyographic technique for recording the startle pattern. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 63-68.—This is primarily a procedural contribution, suggesting recording the startle pattern by multiple-channel electromyography, rather than the often-used photography which is expensive and cumbersome. Sixty samples were obtained, using a variety of muscle groups for the second electrode, the first always being the upper trapezius muscle. Latency is much less than by photography.—R. W. Husband.

1858. Rutgers, G. A. W. (N. V. Kema, Arnhem, Netherlands.) A new absolute radiometer. *Physica, Amsterdam*, 1951, 17, 129-136.—"A radiometer is described, consisting of a micafoil, coated on the frontside with a blackened layer of evaporated manganin and on the back with a layer of evaporated aluminium. The rise of temperature, caused by absorption of incident radiation or by an electric current passing through the front layer, is measured by means of a consequent change in the resistance of the back layer. Comparison of 6 of these bolometer strips has shown that absolute radiation measurements with this bolometer are reproducible within 0.2%. The accuracy in the measured energy is estimated to be better than 0.5%."—R. W. Burnham.

(See also abstract 2161)

NEW TESTS

1859. Bloch, G. (Geha Hosp., Jerusalem.) La perception des troubles psychiques par des épreuves de forme, leurs applications sur les masses. (A visual design test revealing psychological disorders and its mass application.) *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 114-121.—The writer describes a test which was originally developed by Rupp for the selection of textile workers. In a developmental study systematic improvement was found from ages 3 to 11. Typical distortions produced by psychotic patients are illustrated.—M. L. Simmel.

1860. Clyde, Dean J. Construction and validation of an emotional association test. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 392-393.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

1861. Cohen, Joan S., Welch, L., & Fisichelli, V. R. (Hunter Coll., New York.) An objective test of visual retention capacity. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 43-47.—A new test of visual retention was devised in an effort to provide an accurate and objective measurement of that capacity. The materials consisted of cards with straight-line designs, familiar still-life objects, and colored pictures. The test was

partially standardized by trying it on a group of 25 unselected students, then on 25 carefully selected art students. The latter group's visual retention was significantly superior.—*R. W. Husband.*

(See abstracts 2175, 2181, 2198)

STATISTICS

1862. Anderson, T. W. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Estimating linear restrictions on regression coefficients for multivariate normal distributions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1951, 22, 327-351.—Linear restrictions on regression coefficients are studied. Let the $p \times q_2$ matrix of coefficients of regression of the p dependent variates on q_2 of the independent variates be \bar{B}_2 . Maximum likelihood estimates of an $m \times p$ matrix γ satisfying $\gamma' \bar{B}_2 = 0$ and certain other conditions are found under the assumption that the rank of \bar{B}_2 is $p - m$ and the dependent variates are normally distributed. Confidence regions for γ under various conditions are obtained. The likelihood ratio test of the hypothesis that the rank of \bar{B}_2 is a given number is obtained. A test of the hypothesis that γ is a certain matrix is given. These results are applied to the "q-sample problem" and are extended for certain econometric models. Formulae and mathematical derivations are included.—*G. C. Carter.*

1863. Bales, Robert F. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Some statistical problems in small group research. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 311-322.—Success in solving the problem of how to handle the interdependence of variables in small social systems may have applications in treating other types of empirical systems not necessarily social. At present, the fact of interdependence of variables leaves us without appropriate tests of significance of difference on our major distributions of measures. It is to be hoped that statisticians will become interested in the field of small group research as they have in other substantive fields, and will help to solve some of its particular problems. Moreover, it may turn out, as it has before, that a new substantive field will provide the ground for the development of some new statistical methods of general significance; an illustrative example is included.—*G. C. Carter.*

1864. Blomqvist, Nils. (*U. Stockholm, Sweden.*) Some tests based on dichotomization. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1951, 22, 362-371.—Some methods for testing independence between the components of a random vector are discussed. The basic principle in the construction of the tests is dichotomization of each component variable. The distributions are obtained under randomization. Other applications of the tests are mentioned. Certain limiting distributions are derived. The exact distribution of the test statistic in a special case is tabulated. A brief study of an alternative test is made.—*G. C. Carter.*

1865. Buros, Oscar Krisen, (Ed.) (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) Statistical methodology reviews, 1941-1950. New York: Wiley. 1951. x,

457 p. \$7.00.—This is the third in a series of books presenting extracts from reviews of books in statistical methodology. The present volume presents reviews of 342 books written in English in the period covered and published in 12 different countries. There are 842 review excerpts from 112 journals. Entries are arranged alphabetically by book author; there are indexes by periodical, publisher, title and name and an index of books classified by subject.—*C. M. Louttit.*

1866. Demaree, Robert Glenn. An investigation of homogeneity in the interpretation and scaling of test results. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 166-167.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, University of Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 184 p., \$2.30, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2214.

1867. Desmonde, William H. (*Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) Curve fitting in polar coordinates. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 267-269.—The author proposed that instead of fitting curves to data plotted in Cartesian coordinates, certain types of data can be better described by curves expressed in polar coordinates. An illustration is given in which an Archimedes' Spiral is fitted by the method of least squares to a scatter diagram consisting of 18 observed spatial positions identified by radial distance and angular displacement.—*E. F. Gardner.*

1868. Engelhart, Max D. (*Chicago (Ill.) City Junior Coll.*) A comparison between the matched groups and the covariance techniques. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 255-259.—The results of teaching Biology by two methods are compared where comparability of the groups in intelligence is obtained by two different methods. Three samples of 127 cases each were selected. One group utilized method A, the second used method B and was matched with the group using method A on the basis of ACE percentile ranks, while the third group was chosen at random from the remaining number of individuals using method B. The t^2 value for matched groups was 37.70 while F, using analysis of covariance to equate statistically on ACE score the randomly selected sample using method B and the sample using method A, was shown to be 34.43.—*E. F. Gardner.*

1869. Harris, Chester W. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) The symmetrical idempotent matrix in factor analysis. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 239-246.—Some of the properties of the symmetrical idempotent matrix are presented and its occurrence in factor analysis is discussed. The problem of factoring a singular matrix of the form FF' is identified with the problem of obtaining a rectangular matrix F that will give the symmetrical idempotent A that is the unit for multiplication within this group by the operation $A = F(F'F)^{-1}F'$. A sub-ring of the set of all square matrices of order n is shown to give a formulation of least squares factors. The Kelley rotational method for securing principal components is also discussed in terms of specific idempotent matrices.—*E. F. Gardner.*

1870. Marshall, Andrew W. A large-sample test of the hypothesis that one of two random variables is stochastically larger than the other. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1951, 46, 366-374.—A large-sample, non-parametric test using grouped data is presented. It applies when x and y are random variables with continuous cumulative distribution functions (c.d.f.'s) $F(x)$ and $G(y)$. A variable x is said to be stochastically larger than a variable y if $F(a) \leq G(a)$ for every a , with the less than relation holding for some a . The asymptotic power efficiency of the proposed test procedure has been investigated in a preliminary way for a special case and has been found to lie between 0.64 and 0.94, depending upon the number of class intervals. Tables and formulas are included.—G. C. Carter.

1871. May, Joan. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Note on the assumptions underlying Holzinger's h^2 statistic. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 466-467.—No provision is made for an interaction term between the factors of nature and nurture; it is also assumed that the correlation between nature and nurture is zero, whereas it is not.—W. L. Wilkins.

1872. Rider, Paul R. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The distribution of the range in samples from a discrete rectangular population. *J. Amer. statist. Assoc.*, 1951, 46, 375-378.—A method for determining the distribution of the range in samples from a discrete rectangular population is presented. The method involves certain analyses of randomness for a standard table of random numbers. Blocks of 1000 digits failed to pass certain randomness tests. Blocks of 250 would not give significant chi-squares against the corresponding theoretical distribution.—G. C. Carter.

1873. Tucker, Joseph A. Relative predictive efficiency of multiple regression and unique pattern techniques. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 439-440.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 88 p., \$1.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 2359.

1874. Watson, G. S., & Durbin, J. Exact tests of serial correlation using noncircular statistics. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1951, 22, 446-451.—Anderson's statistic, while it has a known distribution, is based on a circular conception of the population which is rarely plausible in practice. Certain noncircular statistics are proposed for which exact distributions can be obtained from Anderson's results. The statistics are derived from the usual noncircular statistics by sacrificing a small amount of relevant information. Their application is noted to certain regression problems for which no satisfactory tests are at present available. Some general remarks are made about the choice of best statistics for the problems discussed.—G. C. Carter.

(See also abstracts 2104, 2105, 2108, 2166)

REFERENCE WORKS

1875. Royal Society. London. Abstracting Services Consultative Committee. A list of periodicals

and bulletins containing abstracts published in Great Britain. (2nd ed.) London: Cambridge University Press, 1950. 79 p. 2s. 6d.—The publications are listed alphabetically under the title of the journals. Name (institutions, societies and other publishers) and title index, and a subject index are provided. The principal journals abstracting, on a selective basis, psychological materials include *Abstr. World Med.*, *Brit. J. Industr. Med.*, *Bull. Hyg.*, *Internat. J. Psychoanal.*, *J. Mental Sci.*, and *Ophthalmic Lit.*—J. Brožek.

1876. Royal Society. London. Information Services Committee. A list of British scientific publications reporting original work or critical reviews. London: Cambridge University Press, 1950. 95 p. 2s. 6d.—The main list contains, in alphabetical order, names of the scientific societies and other publishing organizations, and their publications. There is an index to the names of the journals and a general subject index. In the field of psychology are listed the four journals published by the British Psychological Society, the *Internat. J. Psychoanal.*, and the *J. Neurol., Neurosurg. Psychiat.*—J. Brožek.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

1877. Carlson, A. J. Boris Petrovitch Babkin, M.D. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 389-390.—Obituary. Portrait facing p. 321.

1878. Gault, Robert H. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Criminology in Northwestern University. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 42, 2-17.—Northwestern University was founded in 1851; its school of law in 1857; and in 1909 the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology was founded by Dean John H. Wigmore. The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology was first published in 1910, and has been in continuous publication since that date. Seven volumes of monographs and the translation of nine foreign books in the field of Criminology have been also published. The legal clinic was begun in 1919. The Psycho-Educational Clinic which was opened in 1930 in the School of Education provides training to graduate students in Research in Child Development.—R. J. Corsini.

1879. Seabra Dinis, J. Alguns aspectos da personalidade de Egas Moniz. (Some aspects of the personality of Egas Moniz.) *An. portug. Psiquiatr.*, 1950, 2 (2), 1-10.—The life story of Egas Moniz (b. 1874) is briefly told. His early interest up to 1918 was political. Having lost his political illusion, he turned to medicine. Early brought up in mechanistic materialism, the dominant philosophy of the period, he remained all his life essentially an organicist and his conception of leucotomy is itself an obvious confirmation of the fact. Portrait.—F. C. Sumner.

1880. Spoehr, Alexander. (Chicago Natural History Museum, Ill.) John Fee Embree, 1908-1950. *Hum. Organization*, 1951, 10, 33-34.—Obituary.

(See also abstract 1917)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

1881. Biriukov, D. A., et al. *Ot redaktsii.* (From the editors.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 377-379.—Hereafter the *USSR Physiological Journal* must become a force for the development of physiological theory along the Pavlovian lines decreed by the joint sessions of the USSR Acad. Sci. and the USSR Acad. Med. Sci. It must also battle to "unmask reactionary physiological theories." The aforementioned sessions are cited as one of the "chain of measures of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party and of the Soviet government directed toward the quickened development of Soviet science and culture and toward the heightening of their role in the matter of building communism." Soviet physiologists, psychologists, etc. are "obligated to Comrade Stalin, that greatest corypheus of progressive science," for the fulfillment of the Party's expectations.—I. D. London.

1882. Coffey, Hubert S. (U. California, Berkeley.), & Winder, Clarence L. Training for professional function in clinical psychology. 1. Field work in the training of clinical psychologists. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 303-311.—Specific curriculum for clinical psychologists is described. Clinical psychologists must be psychologists first and are expected to have the core of knowledge and training which is common to all psychologists. They must be prepared with a combination of applied and theoretical knowledge in three major areas, diagnosis, therapy and research. Their clinical experience must take place in three kinds of situations; first, at the laboratory level where the student learns to handle techniques; second, the practicum, where knowledge of techniques is assumed and emphasis is on psychological understanding; and third, the internship level, at which time the student begins to assume full professional responsibility for cases.—R. E. Perl.

1883. Cotzin, Milton. (Southbury Training Sch., Conn.) Function of the psychology department in an institution for mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 60-73.—The various functions of the Department of Psychological Service at the Southbury Training School, a residential school for mental defectives, are described. The program which includes the direction of a child study committee, a behavior clinic, an outpatient clinic, a psychological research program as well as a post-graduate training program in clinical psychology is outlined.—V. M. Staudt.

1884. Deutschberger, Paul; Mathews, W. Mason; Pottharst, Karl; Underwood, Pauline. (Merrill-Palmer Sch., Detroit, Mich.) Training for professional function in clinical psychology. 3. Supervision in the field work placement. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 319-324.—The importance is emphasized of a supervised field experience in training for clinical psychology. In 1948, the Merrill-Palmer School, in cooperation with the University of Michigan, set up a field work plan to cover one academic year. The program assures an intensive

experience in four areas necessary to preparation for practice. These areas are the theoretical (knowledge of dynamics of personality), the technical (clinical methods), the administrative (agency operation), and the broadly educational (coordination of learning, research, etc.).—R. E. Perl.

1885. Horrocks, John E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Methodology and the teaching of educational psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 277-284.—Educational psychology may be taught in a variety of ways depending upon the different objectives, content, available equipment, and instructors at each institution. Each may have advantages in its place, but a course in Educational Psychology should demonstrate what the instructor believes to be good principles of teaching. At Ohio State College the program with classes of 36 to 42 students is based on a committee system supplemented by general discussion in which the instructors are participants but not obvious leaders. Details of the committee organization and procedure are described.—E. B. Mallory.

1886. Kelly, George A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Training for professional function in clinical psychology. 2. Principles of training in clinical psychology. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 312-318.—This discussion of training in clinical psychology centers around three major principles. The first is the principle of training for professional adjustment to a world of emerging ideas rather than to a world of fixed doctrines. The next is training for cooperative effort required in current interdisciplinary approaches. And the third is training for administrative competence. This requires the acquisition of personal skill in handling threat, both the threat of authority as the student experiences it in himself and the threat which he represents to others when he must play a leadership role.—R. E. Perl.

1887. Marcuse, F. L. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) On methods of teaching elementary psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 236-240.—Anonymously answered questionnaires provided evidence of the students' views regarding two methods of teaching, i.e. "lecture, recitation," in which the students met twice a week in groups of about 150 for lecture and once a week in small sections of about 35 for recitation, and a "lecture-discussion" method in which they met only in large groups, three times a week, but had opportunities for discussion, as well as for listening to the lecturer, during each period. The percentage of student participants in discussion was as high in the large group meetings as in the small groups. The students' responses to the lecture-discussion technique were largely favorable, and the lecturer found this method personally satisfying.—E. B. Mallory.

1888. Morlan, George K. A student project in educational psychology. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 241-245.—As a special project in a course in educational psychology, the students investigated the views held by students and faculty regarding

term papers and their educational value. A questionnaire technique was employed. The project enhanced the students' motivation in that it afforded them an opportunity to work together constructively on a topic of personal interest. The verdict regarding term papers was not favorable.—E. B. Mallory.

1889. Steed, John Buren. The status of psychology in the high school. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of Theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, I, 214.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

1890. Stone, D. R. (*Utah State Agricultural Coll., Logan*.) A four-phase learning project in teaching educational psychology in college. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 301-307.—A course in educational psychology was organized to provide the students with opportunity for (1) raising issues and problems through an oral question period, (2) research, and (3) organization of data, and the presentation of findings. The research was essentially the collection of annotated references on given topics. The advantages and disadvantages of the program, as reported by the students, are listed.—E. B. Mallory.

1891. Wrenn, C. Gilbert. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*.) The professions and professional membership. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 24-29.—The requirements for Professional Membership in the National Vocational Guidance Association are compared with membership standards of five other professional groups. It is felt that Professional Membership in NVGA is a desirable certification for the guidance practitioner, and that more persons should be in this category. It is also recommended, however, that the academic and professional training standards should be raised, that better procedures should be developed for securing endorsements to insure competency and character, and that this certification should be renewed at stated intervals.—G. S. Speer.

1892. Żebrowska, Maria. Projekt instytutu psychologicznego. (A proposal for a psychological institute.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(2-3), 56-61.—A proposal to create a central psychological institute. This institute would have the responsibility for coordinating all phases of psychological work in Poland.—L. Huttner.

1893. Żebrowska, Maria. Zadania psychologów-praktyków a ich przygotowanie do pracy. (The tasks of applied psychologists and the training for their work.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1946, 12(1), 38-43.—A discussion on the academic preparation of the Polish psychologists. Better grounding in biology, statistics, psychopathology, social, animal and industrial psychology in addition to the general, child and educational psychology is stressed. Psychologists should be granted master and Ph.D. degrees in psychology.—L. Huttner.

1894. Zuckerman, Stanley B. The clinical psychologist in the juvenile courts of the United States—an analytical and comparative investigation. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 174-175.—Abstract of

Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 307 p., \$3.84, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2203.

(See also abstracts 2161, 2296, 2418)

FILMS

1895. *Angry boy*. (Rennie, Thomas A. C.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 1700 ft, 33 min., 1951. Available through International Film Bureau Inc., 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill., \$105.00.—A dramatized case study of a boy, Tommy Randall, who was caught stealing, is presented and interpreted in terms of his family background, parental relationships, and the resulting emotional maladjustment. Various film sequences show Tommy's aggressive behavior in school, the act of stealing, the domineering character of the mother, the submissive father, the influence of the maternal grandmother, and finally the rehabilitation work at the child guidance clinic. The psychiatric interview, use of projective and psychometric tests, play therapy, the work of the psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker are demonstrated.—A. Manoil.

1896. *Answering the child's why*. (Frank, Lawrence K.) 16 mm. motion picture, black and white, sound, 494 ft., 15 min., 1951. Available through Encyclopedia Britannica Films Inc., Wilmette, Ill., and other distributors. \$50.00.—The nature and function of child's curiosity, the role of the parents in satisfying it, and the learning resulting from the child's reactions to environmental conditions are clearly demonstrated. The child's conception of the world around him is a direct result of the way in which his questions are answered. The film demonstrates how attitudes, understanding, and various personality characteristics are the result of complex circumstances in which the parent-child relationships are the basic factors. Answering the child's why is a means of learning particularly relevant as to personality development in terms of appropriate adjustments.—A. Manoil.

1897. *Color keying in art and living*. (O'Hara, Eliot.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, sound, 375 ft., 11 min., 1951. Available through Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill. \$50.00.—An analysis of color phenomena with emphasis on practical applications is presented. Various film sequences demonstrate the composition of light, the laws of color mixture, color contrast and the use of colors in painting, make-up, and interior decoration. Color contrast and color matching are demonstrated as color "keying," and color "echoing"; the Rockwell Kent's painting "Winter," the modification of a portrait by the change of its color background, the way a girl makes her gray-blue eyes appear bluer through use of suntan makeup, and the appropriate use of color in interior decoration, are used as exemplification. Film guide.—A. Manoil.

1898. *Embryology of human behavior*. (Gesell, Arnold.) 16 mm. motion picture film, color, sound,

approx. 1200 ft., 28 min., 1950. Available through International Film Bureau, Inc., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill., \$175.—This film is a new presentation of the work of Dr. Gesell on child development. Through actual photography, animation, diagrams, prenatal and postnatal development are demonstrated. The development of the nervous system, the function of the eyes, the hand-eye coordination, prehension, and other characteristic aspects of behavior are shown at different levels of development. The process of "reciprocal interweaving" with reference to hand-eye behavior patterns, and the practical value of developmental diagnoses are also illustrated. The film is narrated by Dr. Gesell.—*A. Manoil.*

1899. **The family—an approach to peace.** (*The March of Time Forum Films.*) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 500 ft. 17 min., 1949. Available through Communication Materials Center, Columbia University Press, New York 27, New York, and other distributions. \$55.00; rental \$3.00.—International understanding could be achieved by a better knowledge of other peoples' way of life, and especially, through emphasis on similarities rather than on differences. Family life presents many similarities of needs and aspirations throughout the world. The film presents characteristic scenes of family life in France, in Japan, Germany, and USSR, which show that in spite of differences in color, cultural background, or political systems, the family as a basic social unit presents great similarities in outlook, aspirations, and pre-occupations; this could be taken as a basis for world understanding.—*A. Manoil.*

1900. **Heredity and environment.** (Lauer, A. R.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, 398 ft., 10 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Building, Chicago 1, Ill. \$50.00; color: \$100.00.—The concept of heredity and environment is demonstrated through simple exemplification concerning man and animals. Diagrams, film titles, adequate narration, and presentation of animals and plants under various aspects of development show the contributing action of heredity and environment. Three basic principles, (1) offspring tend to resemble their parents, (2) offspring vary (according to known patterns of variation) and (3) offspring tend toward the average, are demonstrated. The concept of environment is also demonstrated; man's possibility to control and improve his environment is emphasized.—*A. Manoil.*

1901. **How effective is your reading?** (Strang, Ruth.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, approx. 400 ft., 11 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago, Ill., \$50.00; color: \$100.00.—Various techniques for the improvement of reading skills are demonstrated through the presentation of basic psychological principles of effective reading, and the active participation of the audience in specific reading exercises. Through continuous practice both speed and comprehension can be improved; reading

skills once acquired can be differently applied depending on the reader's purpose. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

1902. **Improve your personality.** (Adams, Clifford R.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, 400 ft., 10 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago, 1, Ill., \$50.00; color: \$100.00.—Personality, as a dynamic aspect of human behavior, to be understood in terms of reciprocal influences between the individual and his social environment, is analyzed through characteristic types of interindividual relationships. The basic aspects of personality are manifested (1) in the way the individual affects other people, (2) the way people influence the individual, (3) the way the individual is influenced by the general conditions of the environment. Various film sequences demonstrate these principles through use of simple everyday situations as experienced by young people in their desire to satisfy their needs, and make a proper adjustment to the social environment. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

1903. **Role-playing in human relations.** (National Training Laboratory in Group Development.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 1200 ft., 25 min., 1949. Available through Communication Materials Center, Columbia University Press, New York 27, \$85.00.—The use of role-playing as a means to improve understanding of human relations is demonstrated. Various film sequences present five role-playing situations. (1) At a mothers' club, the problem of the selection of friends by the children is analyzed. (2) and (3) At the summer workshop in group development the members of the group demonstrate the role-playing technique with reference to family problems. (4) The same group demonstrates role-playing in analyzing a community problem. (5) Shows the role-playing technique in the use of an expert, who demonstrates his skills through role-playing. The use of role-playing for in-service training is also indicated.—*A. Manoil.*

1904. **Self-conscious guy.** (Landis, Judson T.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, approx. 400 ft., 10 min., 1951. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill., \$50.00; color: \$100.00.—Various aspects of self-consciousness as experienced by an adolescent high school student in different school and social situations are presented. The possibility of overcoming self-consciousness through insight into the actual experience, through observing others' similar experiences, and the consideration of the total situation are shown. Various scenes demonstrate these different aspects of self-consciousness and facilitate its analysis. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

1905. **Shy guy.** (Sowers, Alice.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound 500 ft., 13 min., 1947. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago, Ill., \$62.50; color: \$125.00.

—Characteristic aspects of shyness with indications as to the means of overcoming it are presented. The film presents the problem of shyness and self-consciousness as commonly experienced by adolescents; it points out for analysis and discussion various approaches to the understanding and overcoming of that condition. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

1906. *The steps of age.* (Kaufman, Ralph.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, approx. 900 ft., 25 min., 1951. Available through International Film Bureau Inc., 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill. \$95.00.—Various problems of old age, with emphasis on the effects of unemployment, and emotional maladjustment resulting from the conflict of interests between the old and the young people are dramatically presented. The film emphasizes old age maladjustments in terms of emotional and social conditions, and suggests affectionate understanding of older people; also the need for their own awareness as to the problems presented by that stage of life.—*A. Manoil.*

1907. *Understanding your ideals.* (Davidson, Carter.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white or color, sound, 510 ft., 13 min., 1950. Available through Coronet Films, Coronet Bldg., Chicago 1, Ill., \$62.00; color: \$125.00.—The meaning and importance of one's ideals as guides for character building are presented. The film tells the story of a young man who wants to be popular and thinks that the way he dresses and the use of the car are the real solution. Through disappointment for not having the car, and a discussion with his father he understands what an ideal should be. He succeeds in reevaluating his ideals of popularity in terms of honesty, good sportsmanship, sincerity, and loyalty. Teacher's guide with reading references.—*A. Manoil.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1908. [Anon.] *Postanovlenie nauchnoi sessii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, posviashchennoi problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia Akademika I. P. Pavlova.* (Decree of the scientific session of the USSR Acad. Sci. & USSR Acad. Med. Sci., devoted to the problems of the physiological theory of Academician I. P. Pavlov.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 381-386.—The key papers of Bykov and Ivanov-Smolenskiĭ, establishing the new Pavlovian line in physiology, psychiatry, psychology, etc., are officially approved. Subjected to detailed official censure are Orbeli, Speranskiĭ, Anokhin, Kupalov, and others. A number of concrete measures are decreed to establish an undisputed and "creative" Pavlovian theory. These include (1) study of the 2nd signal system in its interaction with the 1st signal system, (2) study of the trophic functions of the nervous system, (3) study of the functional interrelations of the cerebral cortex and the internal organs, (4) development of experimental genetics of higher nervous activity, (5) propagandization of Pavlovian theory, etc.—*I. D. London.*

1909. Brues, Alice M. (*U. Oklahoma Sch. Med., Oklahoma City.*) Linkage of body build with sex, eye color, and freckling. *Am. J. hum. Genet.*, 1950, 2, 215-239.—Linkage tests reveal two factors influencing body build, one located in the sex chromosome and one in the chromosome that contains a gene causing freckling. Genetic linkage studies provide fruitful means of investigating traits determined by numerous genes, which could prove of particular interest to anthropologists who often deal with metrical traits showing continuous variation.—*S. L. Halperin.*

1910. Day, Eugene D., Fletcher, Dean C., Naimark, George M., & Mosher, William A. (*U. Delaware, Newark.*) Sonic radiation effects on rats. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, 22, 316-318.—Rats raised in isolation were less resistant to the lethal effects of sonic radiation (frequency of 9 kc. per sec. and air pressure of 10 pounds per sq. in.) than were rats accustomed to the sound and confusion common to most animal rooms.—*A. Chapanis.*

1911. Granit, Ragnar. (*Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.*) Reflex self-regulation of muscle contraction and autogenetic inhibition. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 351-372.—Acutely de-efferented cats under light dial anesthesia were used to test the excitability of the gastrocnemius monosynaptic reflex responses. Judged by the size of the monosynaptic test volley, and regardless of how tension end organs are stimulated, there is first an increase and then a decrease in excitability. The facilitatory component can be selectively removed; the remaining intact inhibitory component indicates the presence of separate inhibitory tension receptors. These respond to stretch, have a very rapid conduction rate and have a slightly higher mechanical threshold than facilitation. These autogenetic governors assist in the self regulation of the muscle machine, being adjusted to the degree of tensile stress present.—*C. E. Henry.*

1912. Hubbard, Alfred William. The upper limits of slow movements and the lower limits of ballistic movements. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 142-143.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, University of Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 124 p., \$1.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2216.

1913. McCouch, G. P., Deering, I. D., & Stewart, W. B. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Inhibition of knee jerk from tendon spindles of crureus. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 343-350.—"The knee jerk of decerebrate cats was inhibited by electrical stimulation of the distal portion of crureus muscle. The receptors concerned were demonstrated to be confined to the region containing musculo-tendinous junctions. The tendon spindle of Golgi is the only type of end-organ limited to this region of the muscle. Hence, it is concluded that autogenous inhibition of muscle is due to this type of receptor. The form of the inhibition curve is modified by the inevitable involvement of other end-organs, notably of muscle spindles. An entire functional muscle

group may be inhibited from tendon spindles in one member of that group."—C. E. Henry.

1914. Pyke, Magnus. *Industrial nutrition*. London: Macdonald & Evans, 1950. 205 p. 10s.—The importance of psychological factors has been emphasized throughout this treatise on the nutritional needs of industrial workers, considered in the framework of the more general subject of human nutrition as a whole. There is a short section on "Likes, dislikes and nutrition," incorporating Macrae's study on the reactions of British airmen to food. Marked and consistent differences in the amount of cheese eaten by the miners serve to document the importance of local dietary habits. Foods, such as meat and fat, have their psychological values and effects in addition to their strictly biochemical properties.—J. Brožek.

1915. Strang, James M. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *Satiety as a factor in nutrition states; observations on mass exchange*. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1951, 221, 537-542.—The rate of change of body mass is seen constituting one factor in the sensation of satiety which in turn stops food intake. In this light it becomes more understandable why thin people stay thin, fat people stay fat, and the ordinary person changes his weight but little from month to month.—F. C. Sumner.

1916. Tuttle, W. W., Daum, Kate, Myers, Loraine, & Martin, Constance. *Effect of omitting breakfast on the physiologic response of men*. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1950, 26, 332-335.—Responses of 10 men during a period of 3 weeks with a "basic breakfast," and 3 weeks with no breakfast, were compared. The tremor magnitude of 9 of the 10 subjects was significantly greater when breakfast was omitted. 8 of the 10 subjects showed a significant decrease in maximum work output during the "no breakfast" period. The majority of the subjects had slower reaction time during the "no breakfast" period. Verbal reactions of the men to omission of breakfast were more pronounced than those of the women.—F. C. Sumner.

1917. Zdanov, IU. *Nekotorye itogi sessii po fiziologii*. (Some results of the session on physiology.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 387-394.—A detailed criticism of Orbeli is set forth whose views and work are summarized as inimical to the development of Pavlovian physiology and as inherently anti-Pavlovian and idealistic. Among the specific criticisms listed are (1) Orbeli's study of sympathetic nervous function while ignoring the "role of the cerebral cortex," (2) his espousal of subjective methods for psychology in lieu of the "pride of our native science—the objective method of study of higher nervous activity created by Pavlov" which Orbeli is said not to uphold without exception, (3) his study of the sense organs outside the Pavlovian framework, (4) his support of anti-Michurinian views on heredity, and (5) his establishment of a clique to further his own ideas.—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 1849, 1900, 2177, 2214)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

1918. Babkin, B. P. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*), & Kite, W. C., Jr. *Central and reflex regulation of motility of pyloric antrum*. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 321-334.—Rhythmic contractions of the pyloric region of the stomach were inhibited by electrical stimulation of the anterior cingulate gyrus of dogs under chloralose-urethane anesthesia. Stimulation of the orbital surface usually yielded inhibition although in some cases there was an increase in stomach contractions. Inhibition was usually seen following stimulation of the central end of the cut vagus splanchnic or somatic nerves, the effect persisting even after mesencephalic section. Responses were modified but not reversed by shifting parameters of stimulation. Cortical effects of stimulation, as well as impulses evoked by reflex stimulation, are relayed to lower brain stem vagal centers which are thereby depressed.—C. E. Henry.

1919. Babkin, B. P. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*), & Kite, W. C., Jr. *Gastric motor effects of acute removal of cingulate gyrus and section of brain stem*. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1950, 13, 335-342.—Dogs under chloralose-urethane anesthesia were used in these acute experiments. Bilateral ablation of the cingulate gyrus resulted in an increased rate of contraction of the pyloric antrum. The effect was further increased by intercolliculo-mesencephalic section. Hypothalamic ablation (2 animals) also markedly increased the rate of contraction, and this was not modified by subsequent brain stem section. These effects are probably due to a release of lower centers rather than trauma.—C. E. Henry.

1920. Bard, Philip. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) *Central nervous mechanisms for the expression of anger in animals*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 211-237.—Two levels of integration are involved: the locus and nature of brain-stem mechanisms executive in fashioning expression of anger, and forebrain influences acting upon the lower mechanisms, which, in carnivores at least, seem predominantly inhibitory. The telencephalon also increases the excitability of the specific brain-stem mechanisms, augments the range of rage-provoking stimuli, and makes aggressive behavior more effective with each adequate stimulus.—W. L. Wilkins.

1921. Bykov, K. M. *Uchenie ob uslovnykh refleksakh i reflektornaiu teoriiu*. (Theory on the conditioned reflexes and reflex theory.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 394-403.—"The fundamental factors of Pavlovian reflex theory which signalizes a new stage in the development of physiology" and the "most important perspectives of Pavlovian theory" are discussed in the light of the decrees establishing Pavlovian physiology as the only "correct" physiology. "Conditioned reflexes penetrate all our lives without exception." "... we cannot do without them, if we wish to construct a correct philosophical conception, for the Pavlovian method permits us to uncover the basic philosophical essence of the fact that our subjective world is the correct [faith-

ful] reflection of an objectively existing world."—*I. D. London.*

1922. Bykov, K. M., & Alropet'iants, È. SH. Postanovlenie 14-go soveshchaniia po problemam vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti 8 Aprilia 1951 g. (Decree of the 14th meeting on problems of higher nervous activity, April 8, 1951.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 125-126.—Official judgements and recommendations on the various papers read in the course of the meeting are recorded. Assiduous hewing to the Pavlovian line is urged as the only way of "creatively developing Pavlov's physiological theory in the direction indicated by the decisions of the joint sessions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences" in 1950.—*I. D. London.*

1923. Bykov, K. M., & Alropet'iants, È. SH. Postanovlenie nauchnogo soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo ucheniia I. P. Pavlova pri Akademii Nauk SSSR 12 Aprilia 1951 g. (Decree of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Problems of Pavlovian Physiological Theory, April 12, 1951.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 127-128.—After Beritov's reading of his paper, "On the factual and methodological bases of the theory on reflexes and behavior," his views were judged anti-Pavlovian and tainted with western cosmopolitanism. A number of accusations against Beritov is listed and Beritov's final confession of errors noted.—*I. D. London.*

1924. Darrow, Chester W. (*Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.*) A new frontier: neurophysiological effects of emotion on the brain. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 247-260.—Although there is great variability in EEG-autonomic relationships in individuals, it is possible to define conditions under which certain effects will obtain. In a high level of homeostatic regulation it may happen that an exciting stimulus might favor both low-voltage fast activity and alpha high potential rhythmic activity and the two would cancel in the EEG, but oftener the effects occur serially, promoting feedback effects. It is suggested that in many conditions of excessive anxiety it is more important to maintain intrinsic cortical activity than to increase the effectiveness of subcortical regulation by sedation, shock, or surgical insult.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1925. Fedotov, IŮ. P. Delstvie bolevogo razdrazheniia na reflektornuiu deiatel'nost' spinnogo mozga. Soobshchenie I. Vliianie bolevogo razdrazheniia na reflektornuiu khronaksiiu. (Activity of painful stimulation on the reflex activity of the spinal cord. Report I. The influence of painful stimulation on reflex chronaxie.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 166-175.—Painful stimulation changes the magnitude of reflex chronaxie not only on the day of stimulation, but also on subsequent days. These exhibit two phases: a shortening of chronaxie for 30 to 45 minutes and a gradually growing increase with a maximum attained on following days. Data

are introduced to demonstrate the humoral nature of the developing changes in chronaxie.—*I. D. London.*

1926. Fedotov, IŮ. P. Delstvie bolevogo razdrazheniia na reflektornuiu deiatel'nost' spinnogo mozga. Soobshchenie III. Vliianie bolevogo razdrazheniia na kolennyi refleks. (The action of painful stimulation on reflex activity of the spinal cord. Report III. The influence of painful stimulation on the patellar reflex.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 436-444.—Painful stimulation causes depression of the patellar reflex on the paining side for 8 to 12 minutes. Independently of its localization, painful stimulation leads to heightening of the functional capacity of the reflex arc of the patellar reflex for 25 to 45 minutes. Intravenous injection of active dosages of adrenalin and acetylcholine in the majority of cases displays some exciting action on the patellar reflex, but it falls far behind the humoral effect of painful stimulation. The humoral influence of painful stimulation leads also to the excitation of mechanisms of the spinal chord which bring on a rhythmic movement of the rear paws of the spinal animal.—*I. D. London.*

1927. Hafer, Emma Cora. Localization of an experimental hypothalamic and midbrain syndrome simulating sleep. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 213-214.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 63 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2409.

1928. Lemmen, Lloyd Jean. An anatomical and experimental study of temporal and occipital association areas. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 214-215.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 63 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2410.

1929. Lindsley, Donald B. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Emotions and the electroencephalogram. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 238-246.—Two principal kinds of changes are reflected in the EEG under conditions of emotional arousal, like apprehension, unexpected sensory stimulation, and anxiety states: reduction or suppression of alpha rhythm and increase in amount of beta-like fast activity. EEG studies now provide data on cortical diencephalic relationships and thus may resolve the problem of central and autonomic factors in relation to emotion.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1930. Merkulova, O. S. Interofseptory i skeletnaia muskulatura. (Interoception and the skeletal musculature.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 470-479.—The influence of dilation of the bladder and of different sections of the intestines on the muscle-antagonists of the rear extremities of decerebrated cats was studied. These influences were studied against a background of muscle contraction (correcting influences) and against a background of resting muscle (release influences). The significant number of cases in which there were absent release (85%) and correcting (40%) influences leads one to think that the interoceptive arcs in the majority of

the segments are less closely connected with the skeletal musculature than with the visceral. The extensor muscle under the experimental conditions is more frequently and more significantly subjected to interoceptive influences than its antagonist.—I. D. London.

1931. Meyer, A. Anatomical lessons from prefrontal leucotomy; a report based on the investigation of 122 brains. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 3, 107-146.—The result of contributions to anatomical knowledge resulting from psychosurgery are discussed. The author feels that there has been no decisive information concerning brain pathology in functional psychoses. The results from psychosurgery cast doubt on theories which locate an actual disease process underlying psychosis in the frontal lobe. French and Spanish summaries. 105-item bibliography.—A. J. Bachrach.

1932. Mnukhina, R. S. Ob uchastii mozghechka v profsessakh koordinatsii refleksov spinnogo mozga. (On participation of the cerebellum in processes of coordination of the reflexes of the spinal cord.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1951, 37, 52-58.—On the basis of experiments on cerebellar influence on the reflexes of antagonistic muscles in spinal animals, it is concluded that the cerebellum exerts a powerful influence on spinal coordinative activity.—I. D. London.

1933. Penfield, Wilder, & Welch, Keasley. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) The supplementary motor area of the cerebral cortex: A clinical and experimental study. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 289-317.—Electrical stimulations of a small zone of each hemisphere, anterior to the motor area for the lower extremity, in 24 human subjects and 11 monkeys indicate that: the stimulus threshold for each group of subjects is "a little higher" than for the Rolandic motor area; the reactions that accompany cannot be accounted for on grounds of excitation spread; in monkeys there is a definite topographical organization not yet found in man; inhibition of spontaneous grasping in the opposite hand of the monkey occurs; in man bodily movements, autonomic responses, sensory experiences, aphasia, and local seizures as well as vocalization result. It is stated that the Rolandic motor area plays "no essential part in the production of these responses" elicited within the herein designated "supplementary motor area." 13 figures.—L. A. Pennington.

1934. Shustin, N. A. Protiv reaktsionnoi kritiki ucheniia I. P. Pavlova o vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti. (Against reactionary criticism of I. P. Pavlov's theory on higher nervous activity.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 404-415.—A detailed refutation is made of a number of Konorski's arguments, elaborated in his book, *Conditioned reflexes and neuron organization* (see 24: 3074), which criticizes Pavlovian theory and attempts "theoretical generalizations of Pavlov and Sherrington in complete dissociation from their [respective] philosophical

bases." Pavlovian theory does not find itself "in a stagnant blind-alley" as Konorski, joining forces with the reactionary critics of Pavlovian theory, claims. Pavlovian theory is "one of the greatest achievements of science" and "its paths are illuminated by the fruitful all-conquering method of Marx-Engels Lenin-Stalin—dialectical materialism."—I. D. London.

1935. Volokhov, A. A., & Obratsova, G. A. Vliianie ponizhennogo partial'nogo davleniia kisloroda na deiatel'nost' nervnoi sistemy v ontogeneze. Soobshchenie II. Narushenie lokomotornoj funktsii pri gipoksii. (The influence of lowered partial pressure of oxygen on the activity of the nervous system in ontogenesis. Report II. The disturbance of locomotor function in hypoxia.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 450-456.—The thresholds of various stages of hypoxia are reduced with increase of age in rabbits. In newborn and very young rabbits, with the onset of sharply expressed hypoxia, reactions appear which are characteristic of earlier stages of ontogenesis (slow tonic movements of the trunk and limbs, swimming movements of the limbs, etc.).—I. D. London.

1936. von Bonin, Gerhardt. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Essay on the cerebral cortex. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1950. xiii, 150 p. \$3.75.—This monograph sets forth in summary fashion modern research findings relative to cortical structure and function. The thesis is developed that "the formal laws of cortical events should be translatable into the formal laws of psychological events" and that accordingly "structure should be understood as an enduring order impressed upon a flow of energy." Basic to the development of the topic is the work done by Percival Bailey, W. S. McCulloch, Wiener, and others. The 7 chapters consider history, phylogenesis, general morphology, sensation, action, prediction, and emotion. 32 figures. 213 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1937. Voskresenskaiâ, A. K. O "sympaticheskoi" innervatsii skeletnykh myshts u nasekomykh. (On "sympathetic" innervation of the skeletal muscles in insects.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 176-183.—Data are introduced to show that Orbeli's evolutionary theory of the function of the nerve-muscle apparatus and his theory of the adaptive-trophic function of the sympathetic nervous system are fully confirmed in studies of the nerve-muscle systems in higher representatives of invertebrates of different phyletic origin.—I. D. London.

1938. Wyke, B. D. (Nuffield Department of Surgery, Oxford U., Eng.) Electrical activity of the human brain during artificial sleep. Part 2. Regional differentiation of response to barbiturate sedation. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1951, 14(2), 137-146.—Cyclical changes induced in each of the major subdivisions of the human brain surface by progressive barbiturate sedation are described. Evidence is presented to show that during the onset

of sleep the brain does not respond in an overall uniform fashion. While in the waking human brain different cortical areas do not usually possess well defined electrical identities, during the onset of sleep they pass through a period when they may assume more or less independent patterns of electrical activity at each stage of sleep characteristic of the particular region.—F. C. Sumner.

(See also abstracts 1986, 2237, 2367)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1939. Bender, Morris B., Fink, Max, & Green, Martin. Patterns in perception on simultaneous tests of face and hand. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 66, 355-362.—Double simultaneous stimulation (touch, pinprick) to the face and hand of the blindfolded subject (children, normal adults, schizophrenics, aphasics, organic brain cases) indicates that the stimulus applied to the face is much more readily and consistently perceived by all subjects other than those with organic brain disease. Here marked variability in naming the area touched was recorded. Patterns of response are discussed by reference to the concepts of extinction, dominance, displacement, and obscuration.—L. A. Pennington.

1940. Cane, V. R., & Horn, V. (Cambridge, U. Eng.) The timing of responses to spatial perception questions. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 133-145.—The design was a "balanced incomplete block" in which 120 thirteen and fourteen year old boys and girls were required to answer 108 out of a total of 540 spatial perception problems. The answers to the questions varied, they were either multiple-choice or the free-choice type. There was some evidence that the subject's approach differed with respect to the type of answer required. Slower subjects scored higher and practice on a given type of problem was found to increase speed rather than correctness of response. The study was preliminary and served as a basis for preparing a number of parallel tests of spatial perception. A statistical appendix is included.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1941. Delay, Jean; Gérard, H.-P., & Racamier, P.-C. (Hosp. St. Anne, Paris.) Les synesthésies dans l'intoxication mescalinique. (Synesthesias in mescaline intoxication). *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 1-10.—Observations on normal subjects after the administration of mescaline are reported and the findings are compared to those described in the literature. Hallucinations are best evoked on auditory stimulation; they can be produced also by olfactory stimuli. Gustatory stimulation is difficult, tactile stimulation apparently is often extremely painful to the subject: visual fixation for any length of time is impossible. The synesthetic experiences are principally visual, less frequently kinesthetic. An analysis of the intellectual and pseudo-intellectual processes during these experiences is attempted in the light of the protocols and the literature.—M. L. Simmel.

1942. Krugman, Dorothy Carol. Structural and functional determinants in the perception of human-like behavior. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 169-171.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 101 p., \$1.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2113.

1943. Lee, Robert E., & Pfeiffer, Carl C. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Effects of cortisone and 11-desoxycortisone on pain thresholds in man. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1951, 77, 752-754.—By the study of 4 trained subjects under controlled conditions it is reported that 11-desoxycortisone lowers tooth pain threshold but leaves unaltered the wrist pain threshold. Cortisone alters neither. It is suggested that cortisone relieves pain through alteration of the "pathophysiological states" that ordinarily arouse pain receptors.—L. A. Pennington.

1944. Mausner, Bernard. The effect of previous reinforcement of interaction of observer pairs. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 78-79.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 113 p., \$1.41, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2118.

1945. Piéron, Henri. (U. Paris, France.) Sensory affectivity. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 76-83.—Vital demands of homeostasis are not satisfied by internal balances, but also require exteroceptive activity. The relation of perceptivity to affectivity is considered, as well as the relation of primary sensory affectivity to general affectivity.—W. L. Wilkins.

1946. Smith, Kendon R. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.), Parker, Gardiner B., & Robinson, G. Allen, Jr. An exploratory investigation of autistic perception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 324-326.—To explore autistic perception, a "contest" was held with 46 male S's in span of apprehension, with monetary incentives for first and second place. Within the framework of the instructions, both the control and experimental groups were motivated toward strict accuracy of report, but the experimental group had a conflicting motivation to see as many dots as possible. Results seem consistent with the assumption that autistic perception was induced in the experimental group during the early phases of the experiment. More general verification of the results is needed.—L. N. Solomon.

1947. Weitzenhoffer, Andre M. (U. Detroit, Mich.) The discriminatory recognition of visual patterns under hypnosis. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 388-397.—Hypnotic suggestions of improved differential recognition can bring about a level of performance superior to that of the waking state. Presumably, only those individuals who are not functioning at their maximum capacity in the waking state are capable of exhibiting improvement under hypnosis.—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 1925, 1926, 2005, 2085)

VISION

1948. Baley, Stefan, & Witwicki, Tadeusz. *Barwa, kształt i wielkość w spostrzeżeniu dzieci.* (Colour, form and size perception in the pre-school child.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1948, 13(3-4), 1-23.—Katz's experiment on the choice between colour and form in children was extended to choice between (1) form and size, and (2) size and colour. In situation (1) the choice between form and size is made mostly in favor of form on all age levels, but, the younger the children the greater the percentage of choices on the basis of size. In situation (2), the choice between colour and size, the former has a marked tendency to prevail at lower age-levels. This predominance decreased with age, size becoming the chosen principle. A tentative law is proposed: with the progress of the child's development formal elements in his perception take more and predominance over the material elements, such as colour.—L. Huttner.
1949. Bartley, S. Howard. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Brightness enhancement in relation to target intensity. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 57-62.—Three subjects compared a changeable ring of intermittent light with a central target of fixed intensity, to determine critical flicker frequency. At high intensity levels the intermittent stimulation was more effective than the continuous, throughout a small intermediate range the two were substantially equal, and at low intensity levels the intermittent stimulation was less effective.—R. W. Husband.
1950. Bartley, S. Howard. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) A study of the flattening effect produced by optical magnification. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 290-299.—Diagrams show that asymmetry is introduced by viewing a 3-dimensional object at half the original distance but not by 2x instrument magnification, resulting in an apparent flattening effect in the latter case. That many different forms may produce an identical retinal image is also illustrated. An experiment is described in which an open book form or an open cube is adjusted until the angles are perceived as right angles. Observers varied in the direction in which they required objects to be distorted and substantial differences were noted with and without binoculars.—M. R. Stoll.
1951. Campbell, Dorothy Adams; Harrison, Renee, & Vertigen, Jean. (Birmingham & Midland Eye Hosp., Birmingham, Eng.) Binocular vision in light adaptation and dark adaptation in normal subjects and coal miners. *Brit. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1951, 35, 394-405.—The normal subject's dark adaptation in itself does not result in a breakdown of binocular vision. Therefore, this is probably not a primary cause of coal-miners' nystagmus. It is pointed out that the illumination in coal mines subjects the miner to repeated changes in illumination level which may be significant.—A. Weider.
1952. Charnwood, Lord. Some aspects of the psychology of binocular vision. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 317-323.—Some "rather odd facts" demonstrated in studies of various aspects of binocular vision are presented. Luneberg's theory concerning the geometry of visual space is credited with resolving the argument between nativists and empiricists by showing that visual sensations are integrated in accordance with mathematical laws while experience provides the scale factor determining the perceived pattern. Problems concerning accommodation and convergence, and differing responses to different stimuli presented at the same distance are also considered.—M. R. Stoll.
1953. Fincham, E. F. (Institute of Ophthalmology, London.) The accommodation reflex and its stimulus. *Brit. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1951, 35, 381-393.—Accommodation was studied in 55 subjects of both sexes, aged 17 to 25. 2 factors appear to stimulate the accommodation reflex, viz., chromatic aberration, and a minute rotation of the visual axis or scanning. The latter is probably of greatest importance.—A. Weider.
1954. Fink, Austin I. (110 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Carbon monoxide asphyxia with visual sequelae. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1951, 34, 1024-1027.—A case report is presented in which cortical blindness with partial recovery, retention of color perception and pupillary action, marked loss of visual fields followed accidental inhalation of carbon monoxide.—D. Shaad.
1955. Grossfeld, Henry D. (838 West End Ave. (10B), New York 25.) Visual space and physical space. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 25-33.—The author is concerned with the relation between visually-perceived space and actual physical space. He points out that sensation is entirely different from the physical stimulus producing it. A premise is that "Perceptual motion can be distinguished from motion of the observer's body only if a system of reference always at rest relative to the observer's body is placed in the external world by graviostatic mechanisms." It is pointed out that while the vestibular system is primary in transmission of gravity stimuli, the visual system can also transmit such impulses.—R. W. Husband.
1956. Hofstetter, H. W. (Los Angeles Coll. Optom., Calif.) The relationship of proximal convergence to fusional and accommodative convergence. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 300-308.—Phorias were measured and vergences were determined first with test letters at 6 m. and viewed without lenses and with -1.00, -2.00, and -3.00 successively, and then with letters at 33.3 cm. and viewed without lenses and with +1.00, +2.00, and +3.00 successively. Corrected results for the 21 adult observers are given individually and combined. These indicate that proximal convergence is usually manifested when the stimulus is known to be near, and that it tends to be greater when fusional convergence is in play.—M. R. Stoll.
1957. McBride, J. P. (1052 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.) Red-green test in diagnosis of eye muscle anomalies. *Amer. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1951, 34, 1033-1035.—Advantages of the red green test as designed by Lancaster for the purpose of identifying

the affected muscles in strabismus are summarized.—*D. Shaad.*

1958. McNemar, Olga W. (Stanford U., Calif.) The ordering of individuals in critical flicker frequency under different measurement conditions. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 3-24.—46 men and 26 women students served as subjects twice, one week apart. The CFF for each subject was the average of six judgments, three from fusion to flicker, and three from flicker to fusion, taken in alternation. The principal results, which also show the experimental conditions tried, were: Strobotac and episcope were each reliable, but gave different CFF's; changing of brightness markedly affected rank order of subjects; order is not maintained when subjects were retested a week later; no particular changes in differences were found when conditions of monocular and binocular vision, artificial pupil, and red light, were tried; response error variability in CFF is not a stable characteristic of the individual.—*R. W. Husband.*

1959. Maerz, A., & Paul, M. Rea. A dictionary of color. (2d ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950, vii, 208 p. \$25.00.—"The idea has been to present, in an essentially usable form, a complete range of colors with small step differences, and referred thereto, a complete list of color names; a work that shall serve as a reference source for all the recorded color names that have come into use in the English language and exhibiting color samples thereof, acceptable as standard." Appendices include: Spectral reflection curves of "Dictionary of color" inks; Table showing the frequency of use of principal color names; Polyglot table of principal color names. 259-item bibliography. 56 color plates. (See 4: 4133.)—*C. H. Spross.*

1960. Northrup, Wayne. (Northrup Bldg., McConnellsville, O.) Problems of old age. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 1678-1679.—A table of the influence of age on visual perception span and speed is presented, with a brief summary of eye changes associated with old age.—*D. Shaad.*

1961. Peterson, John H. & Simonson, Ernst. (U. Minnesota, Duluth.) The effect of glare on accommodation near point. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 1088-1092.—In older persons, a definite lengthening of the accommodation near point under glare conditions was demonstrated; this was not found in a younger group.—*D. Shaad.*

1962. Ratoosh, Philburn. Areal effects in foveal brightness discrimination. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 430.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 28 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2488.

1963. Sabatini, Raoul W. (No. Ill. Coll. Optometry, Chicago.) Vision through attention. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 863-876.—Interest is the immediate and necessary condition of attention in all its forms.—*D. Shaad.*

1964. Tait, Edwin Forbes. (1324 W. Main St., Norristown, Pa.) Accommodative convergence. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1951, 34, 1093-1107.—An analysis of the distance and near heterophoria status of 4880 individuals having binocular single vision without discomfort is presented.—*D. Shaad.*

1965. Trumbull, Richard. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The reliability of the Verhoeff test of depth perception. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 35-41.—Of the three factors in stereoscopic vision (two foveas, semidecussation, and retinal disparity) only the latter can be controlled satisfactorily experimentally. This experiment was a test-retest of stereopsis conducted with the Verhoeff Stereopter to determine reliability. 100 male S's were retested after an average of 78 hours. Four scoring methods yielded approximately equal coefficients: .79, .81, .82, and .82. The author feels that this device is very suitable for testing stereopsis, from standpoints of ease of administration, control of variables, and scoring possibilities.—*R. W. Husband.*

(See also abstracts 1858, 1861, 1897, 2080, 2369, 2370, 2406)

AUDITION

1966. Davis, H., Silverman, S. R. & McAuliffe, D. R. (Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) Some observations on pitch and frequency. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 23, 40-41.—This study was undertaken to test the theory that the pitch of tones below 1000 cps is uniquely determined by the frequency of successive volleys of nerve impulses in the auditory nerve. The stimuli chosen were "tone-pips" produced by brief rectangular electrical pulses being delivered through two sound-effects filters in cascade with both high and low cut-offs set at 2000 cps. The pulsing frequency was varied independently between 90 and 150 pips per second. Listeners who described the resulting sounds as a "buzz," vary greatly in their ability to make pitch-matches to the "buzz." Octave errors are particularly common. The authors suggest an interpretation according to which the pitch of a sound is a double attribute compounded of "buzz" (correlated with the volley-frequency of the nerve impulses) and "body" (position of maximum stimulation along the basilar membrane).—*W. A. Rosenblith.*

1967. Klumpp, Roy G., & Egan, James P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) On the correspondence between the intensities of two tones for best beats. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 23, 113-114.—The present investigation was carried out with six intensity levels of the primary tone. The results show that the relation between the intensity of the secondary tone and the intensity of the primary tone for best beats is very nearly linear on a doubly logarithmic scale; the slope is only slightly less than 1.00. These findings are contrasted with those previously obtained by other workers, in particular, Moe.—*W. A. Rosenblith.*

1968. Warren, John M. & Egan, James P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) On the accuracy of the method of best beats for determining the intensity of a tone. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 23, 111-113.—“The method of best beats is a useful method for the measurement of the equivalent acoustic intensity of an aural harmonic or of a combination tone.” The judgment required of a subject in this method is difficult, since the listener must estimate the point at which the change in loudness is maximal. The reliability of the method of best beats was determined as a function of the difference in frequency between two tones in the neighborhood of 400 cps. The variability of judgments of best beats is small relative to the total range over which beats can be heard. Effects of practice are significant.—W. A. Rosenblith.

(See also abstract 1910)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

1969. Andreev, B. V. Issledovanie dinamiki estestvennogo sna u cheloveka metodom registratsii dvizheniia vek. (An investigation of the dynamics of natural sleep in man by the method of registration of the movements of the eyelids.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 429-435.—The phase of wave-like eyelid movements or, what comes to the same thing, the phase of pendulum-like movements of the eyeballs is evidently connected with the diffuse inhibition of the cerebral cortex during the time of natural sleep, but at that stage of the latter's development where this diffuse inhibition does not embrace the entire brain.—I. D. London.

1970. Barnett, S. A., & Spencer, Mary M. (Ministry of Agriculture, London.) Feeding, social behavior and interspecific competition in wild rats. *Behaviour*, 1951, 3, 229-242.—Descriptions and photographs of feeding behavior and other activities in colonies of wild rats kept in closed rooms provided with nesting sites. Most feeding was done near the nest, powdered food being the exception. Competition and fighting took place between strange rats of the same or other species. 20 references, 4 photographs, German summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1971. Carpenter, A. Some effects of life in Singapore. Cambridge, Eng.: Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Research Unit, Psychological Laboratory, 1949. iii, 14 p. (Mimeo.)—In an attempt to collect research ideas for studying the effect of life in tropical climates on psychological functions, a questionnaire consisting of 9 items intended to elicit short essays was administered to 60 Europeans living in Singapore. Results showed considerable variability from person to person and it appeared difficult to separate the effects of the climate from personal, social and other factors. The replies of 23 naval officers did not differ from those of the civilians. It is concluded that the deleterious effects of tropical conditions of the degree of severity met in Singapore are very small throughout.—H. H. Strupp.

1972. Danziger, K. (Oxford U., England.) The operation of an acquired drive in satiated rats. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 119-132.—The results of four experiments indicates that the behavior of satiated rats in a straightaway in which they have been previously rewarded differs significantly from the behavior of satiated rats who have not been previously rewarded. The former group run more quickly and if presented with food in the reward box proceed to eat it although they have refused pellets in their home cages. The results are not due to defective satiation or the operation of fear in the control group. Further experimentation revealed that the more vigorous response of the experimental animals was due to a reward expectancy drive specific to the situation rather than a functionally autonomous running habit.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

1973. Doxiadès, T. Considerations biologiques et cliniques sur la famine en Grèce, 1941-1943. (Biological and clinical considerations of famine in Greece, 1941-1943). *Rev. méd. Suisse rom.*, 1950, 70, 224-225.—During the occupation famine in Greece, the classical symptomatology of starvation was reproduced in full. With the loss of 5 to 10 kg. of body weight, people became passive and apathetic. All movements became slower. There were complaints of general fatigue, dizziness and nocturia. One became indifferent to all but matters of how to get food. In individuals who lost 30 to 60% of the initial weight all internal organs lost in volume and weight, with losses of 10-20% for the brain, 25-50% for the heart, 30-60% for the testes. Output of organs of internal secretion (adrenals, thyroid) was reduced. Amenorrhea occurred frequently. The loss of libido in men was general.—J. Brožek.

1974. Grotjahn, Martin. About the representation of death in the art of antiquity and in the unconscious of modern men. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 410-424.—Lessing's interpretation of death symbols in the art of antiquity and Freud's theory that the id does not know time, death and space are first summarized. The dreams of patients undergoing analysis are then scrutinized for a symbolic representation of death as are those extant in the customs of today. It seems as though the narcissism of the id does not recognize death as the end of the individual. The final integration of death at the end of one's life is a fusion of conscious and unconscious id, ego and superego.—N. H. Pronko.

1975. Henley, W. E. Fatigue. *New Zealand med. J.*, 1951, 50, 212-221.—The causes of tiredness are considered under 3 main headings: (1) physiological fatigue; (2) tiredness associated with organic disease; (3) fatigue without organic or physiological explanation under the stress of emotion, anxiety, fear, sorrow, depression, or boredom.—F. C. Sumner.

1976. Levine, Milton I. Pediatric observations on masturbation in children. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 502-503.—Abstract.

1977. Liddell, H. S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) **Animal origins of anxiety.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 181-188.—A controlled environmental situation provoking great psychological stress in goats is described together with the modification of the reactions of young goats in the situation if the mother goat is present.—W. L. Wilkins.

1978. Margolin, Sydney G. **Some physiological aspects of masturbation.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 503-504.—Abstract.

1979. Mazer, Milton. (225 West 86th St., New York, 24.) **An experimental study of the hypnotic dream.** *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 265-277.—This study extends previous work on hypnotically-induced dreams with reference to symbolization of emotions, the self, and interpersonal relations. A subordinate study attempts to determine the depth of hypnosis required for producing hypnotic dreams and analyzes the symbolization process itself.—N. H. Pronko.

1980. Paulsen, Holger. (Zoological Gardens, Copenhagen, Denmark.) **Inheritance and learning in the song of the chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*, L.)** *Behavior*, 1951, 3, 216-228.—Isolated birds of this species do not produce a perfect song, although there is a characteristic innate sound pattern. The perfect song is learned by imitation in the spring. Male sex hormone does not produce perfect song in kinds that have not had the opportunity to imitate a perfect-singing adult, and females treated with male sex hormone cannot produce the male song.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1981. Reich, Annie. **On masturbation.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 501.—Abstract.

1982. Rimoldi, Horacio J. A. (U. Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay.) **Personal tempo.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 283-303.—59 tests were administered to 91 males between 19 and 25, the tests to be performed in the most "natural, congenial way." The results were factored to yield 9 factors, including speed of: large movements of trunk and limbs, small movements, drawing with feet, drawing with hands, perception, reaction time, and cognition. It was not possible on the basis of one or two isolated speeds to predict speed in other psychological functions. Nonmotor speeds could not be predicted with any assurance from motor speeds. The postulation of a general monistic factor of tempo that could be used for the purpose of prediction does not seem to agree with the experimental findings.—L. N. Solomon.

1983. Sen, Indra. **The behavior of bees—a study.** *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 142-147.—The author is attempting to "prove that instinct and reflex action differ in degree and not in kind as McDougall would have us believe." From his observations are drawn theories in hormic psychology. A recap of the field of comparative psychology is offered. Although differing with McDougall's theories, the results of the author's study lend support to them.—Y. Gredler.

1984. Spieth, Herman T. (Coll. City of New York.) **Mating behavior and sexual isolation in the *Drosophila virilis* species group.** *Behaviour*, 1951, 3, 105-145.—After detailed observation of the courtship and copulatory behavior of 14 strains of *D. virilis*, it is concluded that (1) such behavior is qualitatively identical in all strains, (2) sexual isolation of the strains is dependent on "courtship discrimination" and "sexual drive." The adaptive nature of such behavior and possible genetic foundations are discussed. 27 references; German summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

1985. Vicari, Emelia M. (Jackson Memorial Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) **Fatal convulsive seizures in the DBA mouse strain.** *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 79-97.—A strain of highly inbred rats had been found especially susceptible to convulsions, sometimes even fatal. The stimulus was a standard doorbell sounded inside a galvanized tube in which the rats were confined. Animals from 10 to 660 days, the entire life span, were tested. Both lethal and non-lethal seizures were most frequent at age of 30-39 days; beyond 80 days there were no cases of convulsion.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstracts 1857, 1947, 2080)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

1986. Arnold, Magda B. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) **An excitatory theory of emotion.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 11-33.—Emotion is not unitary but includes at least two divisions, fear and anger, which are transmitted over separate cortico-thalamic pathways, touching off different hypothalamic effector systems, and producing different physiological effects.—W. L. Wilkins.

1987. Babkin, B. P. **The conditioning of emotions.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 34-39.—Emotional behavior results from instinctive (based on unconditioned reflexes) nervous reactions, involving many organs, evoked by some stimulus, enriched by cortical activity, and easily conditioned.—W. L. Wilkins.

1988. Beck, Samuel J. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Emotional experience as a necessary constituent in knowing.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 95-107.—The color determined response on the Rorschach test is definitely related to factors of emotional experience and to various degrees of maturation and of maladaptation. A certain amount of this response in any record is essential for normal functioning—there is a relation between the psychological components eliciting FC and CF and the knowing of one's world so that one can adjust to it. We cannot know unless we first perceive with the intellect; we do not know until we have also experienced emotionally.—W. L. Wilkins.

1989. Burrow, Trigant. **Emotion and the social crisis: a problem in phylobiology.** In Reymert, M. L.

Feelings and emotions, (see 26: 2004), 465-486.—Where behavior is the expression of wishful motivation (dintention) the action of the brain produces an internal pattern of tension which is different from the pattern of tension concomitant to man's biologically normal reaction to the environment (cotention). Each is accompanied by physiological features.—W. L. Wilkins.

1990. Buytendijk, F. J. J. (State U., Utrecht, Netherlands.) *The phenomenological approach to the problem of feelings and emotions*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 127-141.—All feeling comes from touch, the original mode of the experience of participation. Every new encounter abolishes a former mode of being-in-the-world and this former existence is moved and emotionalized. Awareness of emotion is a nonintentional element of every feeling. There are four modes of feeling pleasant and unpleasant: being with something or being thrown back; flowing-on or being subdued; expansion of the self or being injured; and assimilating or abandoning part of the self.—W. L. Wilkins.

1991. Craig, David. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) *The interaction of responses to step function stimuli*. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 285-286.—Abstract.

1992. Elmgren, John. (U. Gothenburg, Sweden.) *Emotions and sentiments in recent psychology*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 142-146.—Components of emotional behavior, sensitivity, vividness, tension, lability-stability, intensity, and integration are considered as crucial. The use of projective techniques and factor analysis may provide means for studying these aspects of emotion.—W. L. Wilkins.

1993. Fearing, Franklin. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Group behavior and the concept of emotion*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 448-458.—Nine textbooks in social psychology were examined for their presentation of the place of emotion in group behavior and aspects of the cognitive-tensional-emotionality complex. Cognitive processes are themselves dynamic and should be studied as such.—W. L. Wilkins.

1994. Friedman, Paul. *The bridge, a study in symbolism*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 507-508.—Abstract.

1995. Gesell, Arnold. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Emotion from the standpoint of a developmental morphology*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 393-397.—Emotion is really the feeling of a motor attitude and its systemic, biochemical correlates. Emotional characteristics of child and adult are subject to principles of developmental morphology. There is no general emotion of fear or anger or joy and emotions result from the maturation of a growing action system.—W. L. Wilkins.

1996. Harms, Ernest. *A differential concept of feelings and emotions*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 147-157.—A sound in-

terpretation of major psychic dynamics is possible if the separation between ego-controlled and ego-uncontrolled experience is effected. Thinking, feeling, and will are all involved, but the principle of ego-control effects a phenomenological differentiation—relegating "feelings" to actual ego-controlled activity and "emotions" to the ego-uncontrolled feelings—we possess our feelings, but are possessed by our emotions.—W. L. Wilkins.

1997. Krüger, Walter. *Kunst und Technik der geistigen Arbeit*. (The art and technique of intellectual work.) Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1950. 185 p.—This book by a psychologist is meant not only as an introduction to the mechanics of intellectual work (what note books, filing systems, paper etc. to chose and how to use them; how to read and listen; how to write and talk; how to arrange the work place) but also to give insight as to how outstanding intellectual workers have proceeded. This second purpose is accomplished by many quotations from biographical material of outstanding authors and philosophers (primarily Goethe) dealing with reflections and introspections regarding their intellectual work. E.g. Kant and Spinoza read little; Goethe and others thought that a feeling of inadequacy is essential for productivity; from illumination to completion one suffers as in purgatory, according to Schiller.—H. L. Ansbacher.

1998. London, Ivan D. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Theory of emotions in Soviet dialectic psychology*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 84-91.—Dialectic psychology is primarily materialistic, but while stressing the physiological aspect of emotion, it rejects any reduction of emotions to any organic substratum. L. A. Orbeli regards the sympathetic nervous system as a general controller of not only the skeletal muscles, but also the sense organs and the central nervous system. In the theoretical system of S. L. Rubinshtein emotional behavior is viewed as the unity of behavior and the internal organic and neural processes involved, this behavior being always goal-directed in a real individual.—W. L. Wilkins.

1999. McKinney, Fred (U. Missouri, Columbia.), Strother, George B., Hines, Ruth R., & Allee, Ruth A. *Experimental frustration in a group test situation*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 316-323.—196 S's performed a problem task under speed stress or frustrating conditions. Under these conditions the S's, as a group, attempted more problems, made more errors, and showed greater variability of performance. In general, efficiency was reduced. Not all individuals reacted in the same way to the experimental frustration: the majority speeded up performance at the expense of accuracy, while a small group showed stable performance without increase of speed or errors. Two such populations are postulated. No positive reliable relationship was found between attitudes and feelings expressed on a questionnaire and efficiency; there was a relation between efficiency and variability in some Rorschach responses.—L. N. Solomon.

2000. Masserman, Jules H. (Northwestern U., Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.) A biodynamic psychoanalytic approach to the problems of feeling and emotion. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 49-75.—Results of animal experimentation suggest certain principles of motivation, milieu reaction, frustration, and motivational conflict. Feelings and emotions are satisfactorily handled in biodynamic thinking by principles dealing with the source of conation in physiologic needs, the uniqueness of experience and symbolism, the effects of environmental frustration in channeling behavior into alternative areas or toward alternative goals, and the role of motivational conflicts in engendering tensions and maladaptive patterns of behavior.—W. L. Wilkins.

2001. Michotte, Albert E. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) The emotions regarded as functional connections. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 114-126.—Some visual patterns of movements performed by simple objects produce specific impressions of actions which may be considered as experienced functional relations between these objects. Most subjects show a tendency to describe these phenomena in terms of attitudes or even emotions such as fear, anger, or love. This seems to point to an intimate relationship between the perceptual phenomena and some features of emotion. Visual kinetic structures prove to be important expressions of social attitudes and of emotions. Similar structures occur in the field of somesthesia and play a considerable role in the internal aspect of emotions.—W. L. Wilkins.

2002. Miller, James G. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The experimental study of unconscious processes. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 261-267.—The nervous system operates simultaneously and independently at several levels, and behavior is not under unitary control, many functions of behavioral integration not being available to awareness. It is oversimplification to distinguish only conscious and unconscious levels of personality, as there are various sorts of unconsciousness. Evidence for conditioning under anesthesia, for the fact that the threshold of awareness is higher than the threshold of discrimination, and for unconscious repression is related to the problem of unconscious processes.—W. L. Wilkins.

2003. Ort, Robert Stanley. (Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville.) Eye reaction as an indicator of emotion. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 289-290.—Abstract.

2004. Reymert, Martin L. (Ed.) (Mooseheart (Ill.) Laboratory for Child Research.) *Feelings and emotions; The Mooseheart Symposium*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950. xxiii, 603 p. \$6.50.—Papers read at the Second International Symposium on Feelings and Emotions, October 28, 29, and 30, 1948. All are separately abstracted in this issue.—W. L. Wilkins.

2005. Rosenstock, Irwin M. (Haverford Coll., Pa.) Perceptual aspects of repression. *J. abnorm.*

soc. Psychol., 1951, 46, 304-315.—To test the hypothesis that repression and perception are intimately related and that effects of repression could be observed in perception, sentences describing sexual and aggressive attitudes toward parents were presented under various conditions of illumination and compared in "perceptibility" with neutral control sentences under the same conditions. Repressible sentences were more difficult to see than the neutral sentences and they were more frequently distorted. Women repressed aggressive material, while men repressed sexual material. The results bear out the major hypothesis and fulfill psychoanalytic predictions.—L. N. Solomon.

2006. Sanders, Joseph Robert. Verbal concept formation in relation to personal adjustment. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 431-433.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 76 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2355.

2007. Weisskopf, Edith A. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Intellectual malfunctioning and personality. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 410-423.—"This article is a discussion of some emotional factors which have been identified in the course of intensive study of individuals as possible blocks for the unhampered functioning of cognition. In most cases a combination of these etiological factors, rather than one single factor, is responsible for intellectual blocking." Such factors as lack of parental reward, desire or self-punishment, and desire to avoid self-evaluation are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

2008. Wenger, M. A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Emotion as visceral action: an extension of Lange's theory. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 3-10.—The term emotion should be limited to describe continuous autonomic activity, and emotions distinguished only by differentiation of patterns of visceral change. All other reactions should be regarded as correlates or non-correlates of emotional responses.—W. L. Wilkins.

2009. Williams, Roger J. (U. Texas, Austin.) Some implications of physiological individuality. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 268-273.—Our physical and mental activities are based fundamentally upon intricacies of our metabolic processes, and we inherit the significant patterns of these in highly individual ways. The individuality of real children and real adults must be investigated before we can understand the processes of emotional behavior.—W. L. Wilkins.

(See also abstracts 1860, 1920, 1944, 1945, 1963, 1977, 2055, 2061, 2087, 2248)

LEARNING & MEMORY

2010. Bruce, Robert W. (Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville.) Some further conditions of transfer of training. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 284.—Abstract.

2011. Bullock, Donald Hartmann. Extinction of a conditioned operant response as a function of the

extinction schedule. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 413-414.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 49 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2480.

2012. Feldman, Robert S. The relationship between guidance and the specificity of the fixated response in the rat. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 419-420.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 103 p., \$1.29, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2403.

2013. Gawain, Gary C. V., & Gilbert, Peter F. Sonic and ultrasonic effects on maze learning and retention in the albino rat. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 401-406.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2014. Gibbs, C. B. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Transfer of training and skill assumptions in tracking tasks. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 99-110.—Learning and transfer effects following changes in display, the muscular reactions and the directional relationship between stimulus and response were studied in a tracking task. In the relational study an arrangement of stimuli and responses similar to many used in every-day experience was compared to an unfamiliar arrangement. The familiar was easier to learn, there was high positive transfer from the unfamiliar to the familiar and little from the familiar to the unfamiliar. The display was varied to give two tasks of different stimuli. The initial learning times were equal and the transfer between them was high, positive and equal. When the required muscular movements were varied the difficulty between tasks determined the amount of transfer between them and the rate of learning.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

2015. Greenspoon, Joel. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) The effect of a verbal stimulus as a reinforcement. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 287.—Abstract.

2016. Guttman, Norman, & Estes, William K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Indirect extinction of a conditioned response. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 287-288.—Abstract.

2017. Hovorka, E. J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) An application of the operant conditioning paradigm to human studies. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 288.—Abstract.

2018. Maccoby, Eleanor E. Acquisition and extinction of a conditioned response under three different patterns of partial reinforcement. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 426-427.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 80 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2429.

2019. Oreshuk, F. A. K sravnitel'noi fiziologii assoziativnykh svyazei. (On the comparative physiology of associative connections.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 425-428.—It is possible to develop in guinea pigs and dogs "temporal connection—as-

sociation through simultaneity" ("the formation of connections between two simultaneously applied indifferent stimuli"). Such a connection can be formed "not only when the weaker conditioned stimulus (light) is reinforced by the unconditioned stimulus while the stronger (ring) provides the associative connection," but also should the procedure be reversed. However, to get such a connection a significantly greater number of combinations is required. Results on rabbits are somewhat contradictory.—I. D. London.

2020. Pringle, J. W. S. (Cambridge U., England.) On the parallel between learning and evolution. *Behaviour*, 1951, 3, 174-215.—After showing how information theory may be applied to the concept of biological complexity, a physical model based on synchronization of oscillators is developed. Defining learning as an increase in complexity and analyzing the various types of learning, relationships with the properties of the model are described. Memory and habituation are discussed. German summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

2021. Vysotskii, N. N., & Naumov, S. F. K voprosu ob osobennostyakh assoziatsii u sobak. (On features of associations in dogs.) *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1950, 36, 416-424.—Given A, B, and C (A and B being "indifferent stimuli" and C "causing a clearly expressed unconditioned reflex" R), if A is followed by B, which in turn is followed by C, and if A subsequently induces R, then $A \rightarrow R$ is a "mediated reflex." Mediated reflexes which Zelényi was able to demonstrate in man cannot be developed in dogs. To avoid the formation of reflexes conditioned "to time" and the consequent drawing of false conclusions about the possibility of developing mediated reflexes, "reinforcement must not be given after approximately equal or frequent intervals of time."—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 1861, 2322, 2382)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

2022. Buss, Arnold H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Two interpretations of concept formation. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 284-285.—Abstract.

2023. De Saussure, R. Present trends in psychoanalysis. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris. Rapports*, 1950, 5, 95-166.—Logical thinking may be influenced by affective reactions in two ways. In the first, pre-logical thinking projects past emotions on to present circumstances. This results in hallucination or convictions of existence of wishes and fears. In the second situation, the affect is assimilated in the regular pattern of thinking. Psychoanalysis aims to bring to life again the hallucinated emotions and to permit their assimilation in order to repress their pathogenic action. Spanish summary, French translation.—A. J. Bachrach.

2024. Katz, David. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) Connective inhibitions during thought processes. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 203-208.—Simple experiments in adding

digits are used to illustrate the effect of verbal masking, doubling, and of communicative inhibitions in thinking.—W. L. Wilkins.

(See also abstract 2265)

INTELLIGENCE

2025. Bardecki, Adam. *Inteligencja: dziedziczna czy nabyta?* (Intelligence: inherited or acquired?) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1948, 13 (3-4), 51-57.—A discussion of heredity versus environment as factors in intelligence. He criticizes the research of Newman, Freeman, Holzinger and Burks and reaches the conclusion that our present-day knowledge is an insufficient proof for the triumph of eugenics.—L. Huttner.

2026. Fuller, P. R., Ellson, D. G., & Urmston, R. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A preliminary report on the effects of glutamic acid on test scores. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 286-287.—Abstract.

2027. Milliken, J. R., & Standen, J. L. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) An investigation into the effects of glutamic acid on human intelligence. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1951, 14, 47-54.—2 groups of mentally defective adults, 1 group of mentally defective children, and 2 groups of normal boys were divided into experimental control sections. Before and after treatment with glutamic acid or a placebo, each subject was given verbal, performance, and personality tests. After the second test, the groups were reversed and further treated and retested. The results of the cognition tests provided no evidence in favor of the hypothesis that glutamic acid improves cognitive functioning. For the additional hypothesis, that scores on the personality tests would be improved, there was no evidence.—F. C. Sumner.

2028. Shuey, Audrey M. (Randolph-Macon Woman's Coll., Lynchburg, Va.) Intelligence of college women as related to family size. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 215-222.—The American Council Psychological Examination for College Freshmen scores for 2261 entering students indicated, according to direct calculation, significant differences in the mean scores in favor of students with smaller numbers of siblings. However, after excluding the records of those whose older sisters had attended Randolph-Macon College, the differences in the means were not significant. Presumably somewhat lower entrance requirements had been applied to those whose siblings had already matriculated. The authors conclude that on the basis of this study there is no evidence of a significant relationship between intelligence and family size among American college students of good or superior intelligence and socio-economic standing.—E. B. Mallory.

(See also abstracts 2138, 2171, 2377, 2395)

PERSONALITY

2029. Barrett, Albert M. Personality characteristics under the stress of high intensity sound. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral*

dissertations . . . 1950. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 388-391.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2030. Brownfain, John Jonah. Stability of the self-concept as a dimension of personality. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 411-413.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 143 p., \$1.79, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2385.

2031. Burt, Cyril. (University Coll., London.) The factorial study of emotions. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 531-551.—Factorial studies of primary emotions assumed to be innate have revealed three significant factors: general emotionality; a bi-polar factor distinguishing esthetic, aggressive, or extravertive traits from asthenic, inhibitive, or introvertive traits; a bi-polar factor distinguishing euphoric from dysphoric emotions. These results partially justify a scheme of temperamental types.—W. L. Wilkins.

2032. Dailey, Charles Alvin, III. Some factors influencing the accuracy of understanding personality. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 416-417.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 134 p., \$1.68, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2394.

2033. Harris, Irving D. (Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) Characterological significance of the typical anxiety dreams. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 279-294.—Personality characteristics of persons with falling and attacked dreams were studied. It was found that the former more frequently than the latter failed to express overt defiance, tended to express feelings in an uninhibited manner and to use defensiveness as a method of protecting self esteem. These three characteristics are related to stages in the differential ego maturation of these two types of dreamers.—N. H. Pronko.

2034. Hartmann, Heinz; Kris, Ernst; & Loewenstein, Rudolph M. Some psychoanalytic comments on "culture and personality." In *Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 3-31.—Psychoanalytic topics around which misunderstandings frequently occur are discussed to show how ego psychology may contribute toward an interdisciplinary approach to problems of personality, particularly in sharpening our view on the degree to which traits of human nature are variable.—N. H. Pronko.

2035. Rao, Meera. Values preference and personality patterns. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 29-35.—This report of a study made by the author concludes that disposition and temperament have an effect on one's sense of values. Persons of "unhealthy" personality development emphasize and over-estimate certain qualities thereby indicating a lack of harmony, as well as frustration, and feelings of insecurity and inhibition. Persons of "healthy" development prefer certain qualities thereby revealing their sociable, cheerful and well-adjusted personalities. The "values" used for the study were: beauty, power, harmony, sincerity, courage, discipline, devotion.—Y. Gredler.

2036. Sastry, N.S.N., & Rao, S. K. Attitudes in social relations. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 8-13.—Lewin's topology is discussed and definitions given, such as the factor of stability in personality. An analogy is drawn between values—atoms and personality—molecules. This stratification contributes to the strength as well as the unity of the personality pattern. "An attitude is a totalistic behavior: but it is a configuration consisting of a number of units—called values."—Y. Gredler.

2037. Shukla, P. D. On personality-matching in selection. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 137-141.—A group of 27 candidates were used for a study of the relationship between ratings given by "pointer-writers," resulting in a correlation of $0.86 \pm .07$ between judges. This means that an average judge had 39 out of 56 matchings correct. Subjective ratings still remain, involving the ability of the judges.—Y. Gredler.

2038. Slater, E. The genetical aspects of personality and neurosis. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 6, 119-154.—Personality has a physical basis which is probably determined by multi-factorial inheritance. These characteristics have a continuous variation and give no basis for the existence of specific types except possibly as pathological variations. Personality pathology in psychosis and psychoneurosis has important genetic causes with environmental factors playing a significant role. Spanish summary. 40 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2039. Stambaugh, C. J., Jr. An investigation of certain individual differences under the stress of high intensity sound. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 425-427.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2040. Stephenson, William. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The significance of Q-technique for the study of personality. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 552-570.—The appositeness of the technique to the study of personality is demonstrated by applications to data by S. J. Beck on Rorschach, to the typology of C. G. Jung, and to the study of projection by R. R. Sears.—W. L. Wilkins.

(See also abstracts 1835, 1902, 2285)

AESTHETICS

2041. Bacon, Deborah. The meaning of non-sense: a psychoanalytic approach to Lewis Carroll. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 338-339.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 276 p., \$3.45, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2337.

2042. Bychowski, Gustav. From catharsis to work of art: the making of an artist. In *Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., Psychoanalysis and culture* (see 26: 1851), 390-409.—Analysis of artists and their productions is said to show that "the artist has to overcome the dilemma between the wish for destruction and his essential desire for creation as a

basic antinomy of his—and to a lesser extent—of any mental life." This wish to create is the expression of Eros and a frustration of the final triumph of the death instinct.—N. H. Pronko.

2043. Dreher, Robert E. (Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville.) The psychology of esthetics: a challenge. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 286.—Abstract.

2044. Friedman, Joel, & Gassel, Sylvia. Orestes; a psychoanalytic approach to dramatic criticism II. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 423-433.—The Orestes story is compared with the Oedipus myth and to phases of individual psychosexual development. "Oedipus represents the positive reaction in the development of genital primacy leading to heterosexuality. Orestes represents the negative phase, the hero of inversion. Together, they represent the genesis of man's bisexuality in the relationship between parents and child."—N. H. Pronko.

2045. Geiger, Theodor. (U. Aarhus, Denmark.) A radio test of musical taste. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 453-460.—In an experiment conducted in Denmark almost twice as many people listened to a program of fine music when it was labelled "popular" as did when it was labelled "classical." Apparently radio audiences are frightened away by the terminology about classical music, or they believe it is only for the better-educated persons.—H. F. Rothe.

2046. Hafeez, M. A. Psychology of films. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 14-22.—This article is an analysis of the potential psychological forces for good and evil uses of the modern film, and the importance of these potentials for the teacher and educator. The author feels that modern uses are leaning toward the "bad" side: modern films are directed toward the "crude emotions." A satirical description of the theatre is given with a description of advertising methods devised to induce attendance.—Y. Gredler.

2047. Harkavy, Edward. Sublimation and the problem of instincts—illustrative case of comic talent. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 505.—Abstract.

2048. Jones, Dorothy B. Quantitative analysis of motion picture content. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 554-558.—A discussion of some of the methods used in classifying film content and film types, and a general description of the system for classifying film subject matter, as developed and applied during a survey of pictures.—H. F. Rothe.

2049. Kanzer, Mark. The self-analytic literature of Robert Louis Stevenson. In *Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., Psychoanalysis and culture* (see 26: 1851), 425-435.—Instances from Stevenson's literary output are cited to show his awareness of the unconscious processes underlying his own creative activities. It is argued that his need to travel and to write provided therapeutic measures toward achieving control of the inner and outer world. It is not too much to say that this writer's stories are a self-analysis in which "a theory about the unconsciously creative processes within the mind" are evolved that show unmistakable parallels to Freud's later discoveries.—N. H. Pronko.

2050. Langfeld, Herbert S. (Princeton U., N. J.) **Feeling and emotion in art.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 516-520.—Emotion is typical of crisis and art is one of the ways of solving the problems of life—an escape but not a retreat. Artistic activity seems to be related to disorders of personality, and it is possible that some works of art are the products of even psychotics. But why one person when emotionally disturbed produces a masterpiece where another only daydreams is yet to be explained.—W. L. Wilkins.

2051. Muensterberger, Warner. **Roots of primitive art.** In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 371-389.—Conditions under which the primitive artist creates his work permit the inference that he is able to mobilize his oedipal strivings against his superego and to free himself from its inhibiting effects. In this way, his unconscious fantasies and his desire for reunion with the mother are satisfied.—N. H. Pronko.

2052. Pederson-Krag, Geraldine. **"O poesy! for thee I hold my pen."** In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 436-452.—The motive for the writing of poems and other literature of slight market value when it is done in preference to more profitable pursuits is searched for in the case of Keats who gave up the practice of medicine for poesy. It is concluded that Keats' drive to poetry is a response to a need to master his oedipal anxiety.—N. H. Pronko.

2053. Vles, S. J. **Over de persoonlijkheidsstructuur van toneelspelers.** (On the personality structure of actors.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5, 121-128.—The Behn-Rorschach Test was given to 21 actors, and to control groups of 50 subjects matched for socio-economic level and education, and of 39 technicians. Comparison of formal test factors showed that actors had greater freedom in using fantasy, that they were less conventional, had greater originality, and showed greater interest in the human factor. The shock reactions, however, showed them to be more neurotic than the two control groups. An administration of the Behn-Rorschach Choice Test suggested for the actors a greater need for narcissistic need fulfillment, more intense feelings of frustration in childhood and a strong wish to compensate for such early deprivations.—P. W. Pruyser.

(See also abstracts 1851, 1861, 1897, 2385)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

2054. Fredericson, Emil. **Competition: the effects of infantile experience upon adult behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 406-409.—"In the present experiment an attempt has been made to test the hypothesis that a limited period of competition for food during infancy will result in competitive behavior at a later stage in development, despite the absence of hunger." This experience during infancy turned out to cause the rats to fight over food on a retest many weeks later when they were sexually

mature, although not hungry. The results are presented in support of theories of personality which emphasize the importance of infantile experience.—L. N. Solomon.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

2055. Anderson, John E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Changes in emotional responses with age.** In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 418-428.—With growth and development emotional life becomes more differentiated, this taking place chiefly in the pre-school years; there is change in the somatic processes which modify emotionality; there are progressive changes in sensitization reducing most but increasing the affect of some emotions; as skill and maturity are built mastery of emotion-provoking stimuli is gained; with cultural demands the manner of expressing emotion may vary widely.—W. L. Wilkins.

2056. Baley, Stefan, et. al. **Wpływy wojny na psychikę młodzieży i dorosłych w Polsce.** (The psychological influence of the war on children and adults.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(4), 1-11.—The author used a modified verbal fluency test to determine the degree of war complex present in children. He assumed that if the child's mind would be preoccupied with war events, he would without intention use among other words those belonging to the war complex. In 1945 a great many children gave numerous war complex responses as well as names of many alcoholic beverages. The percentage of such words decreased in 1946 and 1947.—L. Huttner.

2057. Brainard, Paul Porter. **An experimental study of the factors involved in the problem solving of children from six months to six years of age.** *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 409-411.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1931, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 186 p., \$2.33, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2461.

2058. Deach, Dorothy Frances. **Genetic development of motor skills of children two through six years of age.** *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 287-288.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 401 p., \$5.01, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2390.

2059. Hulek, Alexander. **Badanie dzieci o niskim i normalnym poziomie inteligencji metodą wznowianych reprodukcji.** (Experiment on the reproduction of inkblots by the method of repeated reproductions with normal and feeble-minded children.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1948, 13(3-4), 32-50.—The experimenter used Bartlett's method of repeated reproduction of inkblots in drawing form. The following features were noted: persistence of same form, a tendency to make the reproductions more and more understandable and straightforward, introduction of new material, omission of less relevant aspects, fusion of some elements, and introduction of environmental elements. As to the differences between normal and feeble-minded children, normals recall more inkblots

particularly during first sitting and they are quicker at conceptualization. Feeble-minded produce greater divergencies from original inkblots, can not keep the order straight, evidence greater fusion of elements, poor conceptualization and weak power of discrimination.—*L. Huttner.*

2060. Jayasuriya, J. E. Psychological needs of children. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 60-68.—Periods of psychological discovery are followed by periods of application of the new theories. Different schools of thought are presented: McDougall, Freud, Adler, and Thomas. Of all the factors making for security in the child, the need to be loved and accepted is the most important. Inconsistency between parents makes for insecurity. Security is the most fundamental need. "It is our business as parents and educators to help each child to discover that field in which he can realize himself."—*Y. Gredler.*

2061. Jones, Harold E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) The study of patterns of emotional expression. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 161-168.—With infants and children CA 2 to 5, simultaneous records were made of galvanic skin response to a range of provocative stimuli and overt emotional expression as rated by trained O's. Rank-ordering of the provocativeness of the stimuli showed correspondence, but because dynamic patterns of response vary widely in individuals, this correspondence may not show in any individual case. Among older children and adolescents studied longitudinally relationships between GSRs and overt behavior in a free play situation seems to be negative, at least for traits involving social expressiveness and attention-getting.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2062. Josselyn, Irene M. (*Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.*) Psychological problems of the adolescent: part I. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1951, 32, 183-190.—Various characteristics of adolescent behavior are described and examined in developing a theory in regard to this age group. Attention is given to the effect of earlier conflicts upon the behavior of the adolescent. Consideration is given to the significance of the "family triangle" in the adolescent's attempt to gain security.—*L. B. Costin.*

2063. Kanner, Leo. Emotional and cultural impacts on contemporary motherhood. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 168-175.—Wholesome physical and mental development depend upon the attitudes of the parents, especially of the mother, as well as on adequate physical care. The author discusses the influence upon mothers of too extensive influence of professional technical advice. He argues for a more common sense point of view, and helpful guidance rather than criticism of the mother's treatment of the infant.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2064. Mann, Frank Adam. A study of the frequency of unmet emotional needs as evidenced in the behavior of children in selected elementary schools. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 77-78.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 211 p., \$2.64, University Microfilms Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2188.

2065. Odenwald, Robert P. The spiritual development of the child, with emphasis on problems of maladjustment in children and the emotion of fear. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 161-167.—In this essay the author discusses the importance of parental attitudes in determining the adequacy of the child's personality adjustment. He draws special attention to fear and emphasizes the importance of religious training.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2066. Park, Lawrence. An investigation of some relationships between emotional needs and prejudice toward minority groups of intermediate grade children in selected Westchester County schools. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 80-82.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1950, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 225 p., \$2.81, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2194.

2067. Phillips, E. Lakin (*George Washington U., Washington, D. C.*), Shenker, Shirley, & Revitz, Paula. The assimilation of the new child into the group. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 319-325.—Four play groups of three children each in the 6-to-7-year-old range were observed in order to determine the manner of assimilation of a new child into the nucleus group. This assimilation process can be at least partially understood in terms of role-taking and role-sharing activities.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2068. Pivnick, Harold. Group discussion and its relationship to social acceptability and personality adjustment in normal adolescent girls. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 84-85.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 251 p., \$3.14, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2196.

2069. Rautman, Emily & Rautman, Arthur. Every child needs four sets of parents. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 221-228.—Child development involves 4 main areas: biological, baby tending, habit training, and education. Each of these aspects of child care poses an entirely different set of problems for parents. The author feels that some parents may do better in one area than in another. The ideal, of course, is the parent who can adjust to the needs of each of the areas.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2070. Segel, David. Frustration in adolescent youth; its development and implications for the school program. *U. S. Office Educ. Bull.*, 1951, No. 1. vi, 65 p. 25c.—The 3 parts of this bulletin review the characteristics of psychosocial development in adolescence, frustration and evidence of its development, and educational programs designed to prevent or correct frustration. The discussion is in the framework of the phenomenalist approach.—*M. F. Fiedler.*

2071. Spitz, Rene A. Environment versus race: environment as an etiological factor in psychiatric disturbances in infancy. In *Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., Psychoanalysis and culture* (see 26: 1851), 32-41.—A total of 265 children, 178 white and 87 colored, were studied during their joint residence from birth in the nursery of an institution

for delinquent girls. The Hetzer-Wolf test was administered monthly, providing a continuous developmental quotient. Differences between the white and colored children are explained in terms of emotional factors of their respective mothers and of the differences in mother substitutes for the two groups. Another group of 61 children (mixed) studied over a period of a year shows the devastating effects of lack of mothering as revealed by their performance on the Hetzer-Wolf test.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2072. van der Horst, L. (*U. Amsterdam, Netherlands.*) **Affect, expression, and symbolic function in the drawing of children.** In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 398-417.—The 3-year old has a subjective view of the world with a subject-object unity. Between 7 and 10 years of age separation of subject and object is achieved and concrete experience is represented. After this self-criticism is more important and a drawing must represent the child's intention more than objective reality.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also abstracts 1841, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1948, 1995, 2225)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

2073. Donahue, Wilma T. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Psychologic aspects of feeding the aged.** *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1951, 27, 461-466.—Psychologic aspects of feeding the aged discussed here are: (1) respecting old food habits; (2) retraining; (3) developing in persons serving old people attitudes of acceptance of old age and of growing old; (4) adopting routines which will encourage in the old moderation in eating; (5) considering the eating environment; (6) seeking the assistance of other specialists such as the social worker to aid in achieving a satisfactory psychologic adjustment of the elderly patient.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2074. Frank, John A. (*U. Colorado School. Med., Denver.*) **Psychiatry and geriatrics; a review.** *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1951, 222, 109-114.—The literature since 1949 pertaining to psychiatric aspects of geriatrics is reviewed with stress upon the following: the distinction between chronological and physiological old age; the role of the general practitioner in alleviating the emotional suffering of his aging patients; importance of recognizing what is normal functioning for one's age; life-long personality configuration in determining attitudes of individuals toward growing old; emotional insecurity as outstanding factor in the personality breakdown of the aged; the most common psychiatric disorders of the aged; therapeutic measures, particularly electric shock, with the aged.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2075. Gerontological Society. **Second International Gerontological Congress and Fourth Annual Scientific Meeting of Gerontological Society, Inc. Program . . . Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, September 9 to 14, 1951.** *J. Geront.*, 1951, 6 (Suppl to No. 3), 204 p.—Program and abstracts of papers.

2076. Giles, Ray. **Begin now—to enjoy tomorrow.** Newark, N. J.: Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 1951. vi, 57 p.—This book is intended for the general public. Emphasis is placed upon long-term planning for the later years; rules are given for a successful and happy retirement.—*O. J. Kaplan.*

2077. Lawton, George. **Meeting the emotional needs of older persons.** In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 429-436.—Our need for approval and affection is the same through life, but in older persons the need can be satisfied only with difficulty. As decline in physical and mental efficiency proceeds the maintenance of a sense of worth is necessary, and substitute sources for achieving a sense of worth become necessary.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2078. Odell, Charles E. **Employment of older workers.** *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 15-20.—A sample of 8727 job applicants over 45, registered in five public employment agencies, was divided into control and experimental groups. The control group received only the normal services of the agency, but specialized, intensive counseling services were given to the experimental group. From the comparisons of placement success it is concluded that effective placement of the older worker requires special attention, consisting of intensive individualized treatment, frequently involving counseling and employer solicitation. The techniques employed are similar to those used for other groups, however.—*G. S. Speer.*

2079. Stern, Karl (*McGill U., Montreal.*), Williams, Gwendolyn M., & Prados, Miguel. **Grief reactions in later life.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 289-294.—"Grief reactions in later life have been studied in 25 subjects, 23 of whom attended an old age counselling service. The most striking features in this group were: a relative paucity of overt grief and of conscious guilt feelings, a preponderance of somatic illness precipitated or accentuated by the bereavement; a tendency to extreme exaggeration of the common idealization of the deceased with a blotting-out of all "dark" features; a tendency to self-isolation and to hostility against some living person. These features are discussed in the light of the psychoanalytic theories of mourning and depressions in general, as applied to the psychological dynamics of later life. A brief outline of the management of these cases is given."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2080. Szafran, J. (*Cambridge U., Eng.*) **Changes with age and with exclusion of vision in performance at an aiming task.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1951, 3, 111-118.—Forty industrial workers between 20 and 60 years of age were required to locate targets with a pointer in accordance with signals from a lighted display. Under one condition the subject could use direct vision and in the other red goggles restricted the subject's vision to the filaments of the display lights. In general subjects over 40 years of age required more time to initiate movements. When the subjects were unable to use visual cues the older people had significantly greater difficulty in locating the targets and attempted to supplement kinesthetic and tactile cues by making postural adjustments like

turning their heads and bodies in the direction of the target.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

(See also abstracts 1906, 1907, 1960, 1961, 2461)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2081. Axelrad, Sidney, & Maury, Lottie M. Identification as a mechanism of adaptation. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 168-184.—The psychic structure that constitutes a vehicle for the social scientist is the ego. It is one of its properties, the mechanism of identification, which it is attempted to clarify and to restate its possible non-clinical application to the social sciences.—N. H. Pronko.

2082. Beller, Emanuel K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Two components of a social attitude. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 283.—Abstract.

2083. Benne, Kenneth D., & Swansen, G. E. (Ed.) Values and the social scientist. *J. soc. Issues*, 1950, 6(4), 81 p.—This symposium on the place of values in social science offers the pragmatic point of view in an article by George Geiger, which is commented upon by nine writers, seven of whom conditionally endorse this view, two of whom advocate the need to distinguish the act of knowing from the act of evaluating on logical and sociological grounds. Prof. Geiger's reply to the critics is followed by a summary and evaluation of the symposium by the editors.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2084. Bonaparte, Marie. Some psychoanalytic and anthropological insights applied to sociology. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 145-149.—Human aggressions flourish even in democratic societies. While man has "made himself master of the world by virtue of the unequalled power of his brain," this same brain is nurtured by his instincts, which if weakened would, no doubt, cause the extinction of the human species.—N. H. Pronko.

2085. Bovard, Everett W., Jr. (U. Toronto, Can.) Group structure and perception. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 398-405.—"The present study was designed to test the hypothesis that greater modification of perception of an objective stimulus in the direction of a common norm following presentation of individual estimates and their average, would be obtained in group-centered units than in leader-centered units." The principal difference between these two kinds of groups was that member-to-member verbal interaction was at a maximum in the former, and held to a minimum in the latter. The data seem to bear out the major hypothesis.—L. N. Solomon.

2086. Campbell, Joseph. Bios and mythos: prolegomena to a science of mythology. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 329-343.—"Mythology fosters a balanced intuitive and instinctive, as well as rational, ontogenesis, and throughout the domain of the species the morphology of this peculiar spiritual

organ of *Homo sapiens* is no less constant than that of the well-known, readily recognizable physique itself."—N. H. Pronko.

2087. Cartwright, Dorwin. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Emotional dimensions of group life. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 439-447.—The group is a source of security or insecurity to the individual.—W. L. Wilkins.

2088. Flugel, J. C. Tolerance. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 196-217.—"The present communication . . . attempts no more than a very general consideration of the psychological nature of that state or attitude designated by the word 'tolerance,' together with a few considerations concerning the conditions in which it manifests itself in the individual mind and in society."—N. H. Pronko.

2089. Grassé, P.-P. & Noirot, Ch. La sociotomie: migration et fragmentation de la termitière chez les *Anoplotermes* et les *Trinervitermes*. (Sociotomy; migration and separation of colonies in *Anoplotermes* and *Trinervitermes*.) *Behaviour*, 1951, 3, 146-166.—Field observations of migratory behavior in two species of African termites are reported. Of interest is the fact that such migrations are of only a part of an original colony, but that all castes including King and Queen are represented. The writers label such behavior "sociotomy" (fission of society). English summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

2090. Herskovits, Melville J. Tender- and tough-minded anthropology and the study of values in culture. *Sthwet J. Anthropol.*, 1951, 7, 22-31.—The vast majority of American anthropologists endorse the relativity of cultural values insofar as the thesis implies objectivity toward their data. As a philosophical theme a few offer reservations in the expectation of finding values common to mankind, and opinions differ widely as to whether recognition of cultural variety necessarily implies the acceptance of diverse values for action. In this dilemma the author distinguishes sharply between the anthropologists duty to science and his civic obligations.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2091. Hovland, Carl I. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Changes in attitude through communication. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 424-437.—The author outlines the organization and objectives of a research program on attitudes and communication, and briefly describes a half-dozen or so research problems growing out of the present approach to the problem of attitude change. Such factors as the role of motivation, the influence of the social group, the underlying central processes, the duration of attitude change, the influence of past experience, and individual differences are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

2092. Krech, David. (U. California, Berkeley.) A reformulation of a basic orientation for social psychological theory. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 13, 333-337.—Social psychology is being unified in 2 directions—one, with other social sciences, the other with the rest of psychology. The latter is more

important for it requires construction of a basic theory of behavior adequate for all psychology. Subjects and stimuli must somehow be defined in terms of physics, physiology, and culture. The common denominator is a neural-physiological theory which defines all intervening variables and hypothetical constructs.—*J. Bucklew.*

2093. La Barre, Weston. Family and symbol. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 156-167.—"The only psychology adequate for anthropological purposes must be one with crosscultural validity, that is, it must be based on panhuman universals. It is obvious that the human body and its physiology constitutes the kind of datum required as a basis for a cross-culturally valid psychology."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2094. Lahy, D. Application of psychological methods to the analysis of opinions. *Int. Soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1950, 2, 348-356.—The author reports surveys of the German population conducted since the end of the second World War. He sees the role of such opinion surveys as integrally related to the development of a democratic Germany.—*H. A. Grace.*

2095. Levin, Harry. Personal influence and opinion change in conferences. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 424-425.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 103 p., \$1.29, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2411.

2096. Likert, Rensis. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The sample interview survey as a research tool to study motivation. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 523-530.—The motivation of economic behavior, of political behavior, and of employee behavior can be studied with the sample interview survey, as shown by studies of bond-buying behavior, consumer finance, management methods, and political organization.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2097. Menninger, Karl A. Totemic aspects of contemporary attitudes toward animals. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 42-74.—A systematic discussion is presented of cruelty and destructiveness toward animals in various cultures as illustrations of the way animals frequently become "totemic representatives of parents and others, and receive the displaced energies—positive and negative—which remain insufficiently discharged in childhood."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2098. Ossowska, Maria. O tak zwanych instynktach społecznych. (The so-called social instincts.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1946, 12(1), 27-37.—The author is concerned in what measure social instincts as opposed to egoistic tendencies can prompt people to act in a selfless manner. She rejects gregariousness, sympathy, solidarity, and desire for approval as instincts, and postulates a basic inherited benevolent instinct opposed to the basic egoistic tendencies.—*L. Huttner.*

2099. Ross, Sherman (U. Maryland, College Park.), Smith, W. I., & Stahl, J. E. Benzadrine and social behavior in mice. *Behaviour*, 1951, 3, 167-173.—Repetition of an experiment reported by M. R. Chance on the changes in social behavior of mice following benzadrine injections failed to confirm the interpretation that benzadrine produces "peculiar" forms of social interaction. The present experiment showed almost complete loss of social interaction in the injected mice. The writers "point out that all of the behavior reported by Chance is not necessarily the result of benzadrine injection and that the patterns of normal social interaction must be considered."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

2100. Shelley, Harry P. The role of success and failure in determining attitude toward the group as a means to member goals. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 436-437.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 110 p., \$1.38, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2462.

2101. Strunk, Mildred, (Ed.) The Quarter's Polls [March 16-July 1, 1950]. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 593-609.—Summary.

2102. Wood, Homer G. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) The relationship between an individual's role in a homogeneous group and his awareness of that role. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 290.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 1849, 1851, 1899, 1993, 2398, 2401)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

2103. Aberle, David Friend. The reconciliation of divergent views of Hopi culture through the analysis of life-history material. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 9-10.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 440 p., \$4.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2100.

2104. Cochran, William G. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Modern methods in the sampling of human populations; general principles in the selection of a sample. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1951, 41, 647-653.—Four broad groups of sampling errors are identified as: (1) sampling errors arising from (a) sample as selected and (b) non-response, (2) errors of measurement, (3) errors in the preparation of estimates, (4) errors due to the fact that the population characteristics change with time. Specifications of precision of estimate, size of sample and cost of sampling are discussed. Probability sampling is suggested as a means of avoiding biased or indeterminate sampling. When the sampling unit is made up of a cluster of observable units, two-stage sampling gives the added advantage of flexibility in planning. The advantages, disadvantages and uses of systematic sampling as compared with simple random sampling and a discussion of the "no-response" problem conclude the paper.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

2105. Cornfield, Jerome. (Nat'l. Cancer Inst., Baltimore, Md.) Modern methods in the sampling of human populations. The determination of sample size. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1951, 41, 654-661.—The author describes the choice of the maximum limits of error and the basic assumptions in consideration of size of sample. Formulae are developed and the actual problem is worked through. The effect of size of sampling unit is given in a formula and an actual case is worked out. In general the infrequency of the major characteristic being investigated, the larger the population required. In any sampling study "two things remain invariant: the necessity for the joint use of theoretical and subject matter considerations, and the necessity for a careful and systematic formulation of the objectives of the survey."—R. S. Waldrop.

2106. Ford, Robert N. (American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York.) A rapid scoring procedure for scaling attitude questions. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 507-532.—This article outlines and illustrates a rapid scoring method for determining whether a set of six, or fewer, attitude questions form a scale. The data used for illustrative purpose are from a job satisfaction survey. The discussion centers around Guttman's approach to scaling, and the data are treated as qualitative. Part I presents the background of the scale problem, and Parts II and III describe I.B.M. machine procedures.—H. F. Rothe.

2107. Franzen, Raymond. Scaling responses to graded opportunities. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 484-490.—As a tool for studying common factors, scales have several advantages over factor analysis. Common types of scales include those based on intensity alone, intensity plus content, intensity as opposed to content, and scales that evoke responses to graded opportunities. Examples and advantages of each are discussed. Scaling methods, especially when scales represent response to graded opportunities, have these advantages; a common factor is known, reliability and objectivity are obtained, cut-off points are possible, and correlations between factors are possible.—H. F. Rothe.

2108. Hansen, Morris H., & Hurwitz, William N. (Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.) Modern methods in the sampling of human populations; some methods of area sampling in a local community. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1951, 41, 662-668.—"The problem of good sample survey design is to achieve maximum reliability of results per unit of cost. . . ." An actual problem described is one in which a dwelling unit sample of a city where no adequate list of people exists. The steps involved, use of additional stratification, use of sub-sampling, and estimation of needed totals as related to this problem are followed through. The fundamental principles of sampling theory guide the choice of efficient methods and are applicable in widely varied problems. 13 references.—R. S. Waldrop.

2109. Payne, Stanley L. Respondents or contestants by mail. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14,

550-551.—Mail replies to knowledge questions may not be answered by individuals, and they do not control the sources used in finding the answers. They may be more in the nature of puzzle contest entries than representative indicators of public awareness.—H. F. Rothe.

2110. Smith, Harry L. (U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.), & Hyman, Herbert. The biasing effect of interviewer expectations on survey results. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 491-506.—Data are presented from an experiment that showed that interviewers often record the answer they expect to hear rather than the answer which is actually given. These expectation results tend to reduce the validity of the results. In this experiment, at least, interviewer expectations had a more powerful effect upon the results than did the interviewers' own ideological preferences.—H. F. Rothe.

(See also abstracts 1863, 1903)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

2111. Berndt, Ronald M., & Berndt, Catherine H. The concept of abnormality in an Australian aboriginal society. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 75-89.—Through data gained from mythological and contemporary sources, the latter including case histories, reports from informants and personal observations, the author sets out a brief and tentative account of the western Arnhem Landers' approach to the problem of "abnormality" in human behavior.—N. H. Pronko.

2112. Cotten, Rena Maxine. The fork in the road: a study of acculturation among the American Kalderash gypsies. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 451.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 328 p., \$4.10, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2339.

2113. Devereux, George. Cultural and characterological traits of the Mohave related to the anal stage of psychosexual development. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 398-422.—"The structure of Mohave character, supports psychoanalytic theories regarding the characterological influence of the anal stage of psychosexual development, tends to validate these theories by means of cross-cultural data, and lends support to the role of fantasy in the formation of character and in the etiology of neuroses."—N. H. Pronko.

2114. Devereux, George. The primal scene and juvenile heterosexuality in Mohave society. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 90-107.—The sexual behavior of postoeidipal members of Mohave society (during the so-called "latency period" which is absent in this cultural group) is described as an "informal and experimental training for adult sexual activities."—N. H. Pronko.

2115. Dyk, Walter. Notes and illustrations of Navaho sex behavior. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muenster-

- berger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 108-119.—"Prowling" (voyeuristic and touching responses toward the genitalia of members of the opposite sex while asleep or drunk) is an "established custom" among the Navahos, recognized if not approved. It is mostly confined to men and is explained as an attempt to satisfy frustrated and inhibited wishes to see and touch the female's genitalia.—N. H. Pronko.
2116. Friedl, Ernestine. *An attempt at directed culture change: leadership among the Chippewa, 1640-1948.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 10-12.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 365 p., \$4.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2108.
2117. Goldfrank, Esther S. "Old man" and the father image in Blood (Blackfoot) society. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 132-141.—The differently-weighted father images evoked in Blood mythology as in daily living become understandable in terms of the release of the son's repressed feelings of aggression toward the father in a culture whose institutions encourage an idealization of the father.—N. H. Pronko.
2118. Grace, Harry A. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *The geo-ethnic preference inventory: world cultures and autistic thinking.* *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 206-214.—A verbal preference inventory was devised to measure attitudes toward attributes of ten cultural areas, nine of which were real and one imaginary. The subjects were 124 college students. Results were treated by the group centroid method of factor analysis to discover the relationships among the ten cultural variables. Four factors are interpreted as *Weltanschauung*, monotheism, the "Latin factor," and a "fantasy" factor. The author's hypothesis is that "Cultures may be distributed along a J-shaped gradient of social distance with the origin at one's self or own group. When the curve reaches a certain rate of acceleration we will find the strongest expression of hostility. Beyond this rate hostility will not be expressed to such a degree."—E. B. Mallory.
2119. Hofstaetter, Peter R. (*Catholic U. Amer., Washington 17, D. C.*) *A factorial study of cultural patterns in the U. S.* *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 99-113.—Statistics on each of the 48 states, in terms of 16 variables, such as % urban population, % white households, birth and death rates, per capita income, % attending schools 16-20, and larceny, were intercorrelated and factorized. Three factors were isolated which account for almost two-thirds of the average variance in these parameters. After orthogonal rotation the factors were identified as: I. Urban Comfort vs Rural Fertility (bipolar), II. Emphasis on Education (monopolar), and III. Absence of Racial Discrimination (monopolar).—R. W. Husband.
2120. Holland, John Ben. *Attitudes toward minority groups in relation to rural social structure.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 192-194.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Michigan State College. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 339 p., \$4.24, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2206.
2121. Jones, John Alan. *The role of the sun dance in Northern Ute acculturation.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 454-455.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 104 p., \$1.30, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2347.
2122. Kluckhohn, Clyde, & Morgan, William. *Some notes on Navaho dreams.* In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 120-131.—Fragments of dreams of members of a Navaho family are reported and interpreted in psychoanalytic terms, and are asserted to document the universality both of certain emotional problems and of certain symbolic ways of reacting to them.—N. H. Pronko.
2123. Mead, Margaret. (*American Museum of Natural History, New York.*) *Some anthropological considerations concerning guilt.* In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 362-373.—Anthropological research on guilt revolves around theories relating ritual behavior to promotion of solidarity or to abreacting in ceremonial form some childhood experience; theories relating the sanctions lying back of conduct to specific parent-child relationships; theories involving attribution to the very young child of feeling of retaliation combined with dependency fears to produce a type of guilt; theories of collective guilt possibly providing a psychological base for politico-legal systems of throwing some light on outbreaks of group behavior such as mob action or group scapegoating.—W. L. Wilkins.
2124. Mercier, Paul. *The social role of circumcision among the Besorube.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1951, 53, 326-337.—The Besorube, a minority group in French West Africa, which lives in two nearby localities, preserve a semblance of group solidarity by triennial circumcision rites for 25 year olds. These rites of six-month duration not only symbolize passage into an honourable age grade but reactivate through duties and gifts seldom-used social relationships between group members.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.
2125. Moses, Earl Richard. *Migrant negro youth: a study of culture conflict and patterns of accommodation among negro youth.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 195-198.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1948, University of Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 303 p., \$3.79, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2055.
2126. Murphy, Gardner. (*City Coll., New York.*) *The irrational in the international picture.* In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 487-492.—Research is needed in the methods of recognizing characteristic autisms of specific cultural groups and of dealing with people not as they seem but in terms of the autisms with which they see their world.—W. L. Wilkins.

2127. Pisharoti, K. R. Activity and urge. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 90-91.—The importance of understanding Indian culture before transplanting Western psychology into that culture is stressed. The Indian view "No activity without a purpose and no purpose without Rasa" is a compromise between the hedonist and hormic views. Rasa is interpreted as meaning a common goal—a common urge for all men for striving, ending in complete and supreme mental satisfaction.—Y. Gredler.

2128. Thompson, Laura. Perception patterns in three Indian tribes. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 255-263.—Papago, Navaho and Hopi children were given the Rorschach test. Results indicate that "relatively isolated cultural groups, deeply rooted in their natural settings, tend through time to develop a characteristic way of perceiving reality which is embedded in the group personality structure and in the culture structure. Such a group perception pattern is highly resistant to change." Implications are discussed as they apply to persons who erroneously assume that members of other groups perceive the world as they do.—N. H. Pronko.

2129. van der Kroef, Justus M. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) Southeast Asia—some anthropological aspects. *Hum. Organization*, 1951, 10(1), 5-15.—Western culture has produced only superficial change in Southeast Asia because technical skills have been accepted without alteration of basic values. The demise of colonial and Japanese control has toppled a father image and released in the name of a "Mother State" a fanatic frenzy against all opposition. In this circumstance revolutionary violence and worker-owned factories, promised by a communism ready to accept large parts of the native culture, have strong appeal and great likelihood of success.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

(See also abstracts 1859, 2051, 2399, 2434)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2130. Arlow, Jacob A. The consecration of the prophet. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 374-397.—The preprophetic struggle of Old Testament prophets is related to the prophetic calling which is represented as a solution to their conflicts. "The consecration of the prophet is a temporary schizophrenoid abandonment of reality and withdrawal of object libido." But the prophet establishes contact with reality by involving his fellow men in his delusions. The latter hear his message because it corresponds to emotions awaiting to be stirred. The true prophet thus expresses emergent but inarticulate dreams and aspirations of his people.—N. H. Pronko.

2131. Arlow, Jacob A. A psychoanalytic study of a religious initiation rite: Bar Mitzvah. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 506-507.—Abstract.

2132. Goode, William J. Religion among the primitives. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1951. 321 p.—The author presents a general sociological account of the functions of religion in social life. Most of

the book is then devoted to a detailed examination of the religions of five primitive societies (Dahomey, Manus, Murngin, Tikopia, and Zuni). Separate chapters are devoted to the relation of these religions to economic action, political action, and the family.—J. L. Child.

2133. Gosnell, Harold F. (*American U., Washington, D. C.*) Does campaigning make a difference? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 413-418.—Gallup believed that election campaigning made but little difference in election results, although he has modified this opinion somewhat since 1948. Examination of ten elections in which FDR was a candidate suggests that campaigning may be the decisive factor in close elections. In other campaigns, where one candidate is very sure of victory, active campaigning may make no difference.—H. F. Rothe.

2134. Grace, Harry A., & Grace, Gloria Lauer. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Hostility, communication, and international tensions: III. The hostility factors. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 293-300.—A 69 item test administered twice to 135 college undergraduates, yielded data regarding the reported evidence of hostility in every-day situations, student situations, and international situations. Reactions were classified as autohostile, heterohostile (both verbal and direct), and *laissez faire*. The relationships between these types of responses in various situations were studied by the centroid method of factor analysis. Some of the patterns of hostility appeared ambiguous, and required both the learning theory and the displacement theory for their explanation.—E. B. Mallory.

2135. Hocart, A. M. Caste: a comparative study. London: Methuen, 1950. xv, 157 p. 15s.—In this posthumous work, Hocart attacks the concept that caste is a system peculiar to India and that it is based on racial differences and hereditary traits. It is asserted that all human communities were originally organized for religious purposes. The caste system accomplishes the distribution of various duties connected with the king's service throughout the community. The system has survived most cognizably in India and Ceylon, but evidence for the author's theory comes from Polynesia and Melanesia, and traces can also be found in ancient Greece, Rome and modern Egypt.—H. H. Strupp.

2136. Kitt, Alice S., & Gleicher, David B. Determinants of voting behavior. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 393-412.—This is a progress report on the statistical analysis of the 1948 Elmira election study and presents data and discussion of some of the variables associated with voting intention and behavior. These include the effects of personal contacts on interest in the election, environment, (i.e., friends), homogeneity of family and respondent, occupational groupings, etc. Also presented are some of the changes and trends, sex differences, attitude toward community, and similar factors.—H. F. Rothe.

2137. Lévi-Strauss, Claude. Les structures élémentaires de la parenté. (The elementary forms of

kinship.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. xiv, 639 p.—This book is an introduction to a general theory of kinship, and treats of those societies in which preferential marriage is the rule. The approach is social rather than biological, and emphasizes the importance of exogamy not as the expression of a natural revulsion toward incest but as a necessity for the continuation of the group. Consideration is given to numerous specific cultures and there is considerable discussion of theories of incest. A second and perhaps a third volume are promised, extending the concepts herein expressed to complex societies.—*F. N. Jones.*

2138. Lewis, E. O. Intelligence and modern social trends. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 468-479.—A social problem group of limited intelligence makes excessive demands on various social services. While there is present doubt of the validity of a former psychological opinion that general intelligence is declining, there is still no room for complacency. Urbanization, with its lower fertility rates, tends to reduce the number of defectives and inadequates, although it also reduces the social cohesiveness in the community. The average urban dweller or inhabitant of the dormitory suburb is considered to be mildly paranoid in his attitude toward his neighbors, the population of the average dormitory suburb being described as an amorphous agglomeration of unsociables.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2139. Money-Kyrle, R. Some aspects of state and character in Germany. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 280-292.—This paper is based on "field work" done in Germany in 1946 and is an attempt to analyze the "German character."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2140. Stinnette, Charles Roy. Anxiety and Christian faith. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 188-190.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 210 p., \$2.63. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2133.

2141. Tasch, Ruth Jacobson. The role of the father in the family. Fathers' expressed attitudes and opinions with regard to their role in family life and the responsibilities, satisfactions and perplexities which fatherhood entails. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 457-458.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 241 p., \$3.01, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2358.

2142. Waelder, Robert. Authoritarianism and totalitarianism: psychological comments on a problem of power. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 185-195.—Authoritarianism and totalitarianism are discussed and it is shown that the same system can be conceived by different people as free or as despotic. This is explained by the psychoanalytic theory of superego formation, according to which there is an economic gain in the internalization of external commands and prohibitions.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2143. Zeckel, Adolf. The totemistic significance of the Unicorn. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 344-360.—". . . the ubiquity of a Unicorn legend, a myth of one-horned animals or even stories with emotional elaborations in an existing animal like the rhinoceros, can be explained by the fact that all over the world human beings harbored envious feelings and desired to hunt, kill and then to possess an immortal, straight and tall phallus like the father's."—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 1840, 1903, 2407)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

2144. Bunker, Henry Alden, & Lewin, Bertram D. A psychoanalytic notation on the root GN, KN, CN. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 363-367.—Mythological evidence points to an (unconscious) equating of the knee with the womb. Linguistic analysis of the Indogermanic group of languages also shows that the root, GN (KN), common to many words that denote or connote generation or begetting, is also present in various words in these languages meaning "knee."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2145. Coats, Wendell J., & Mulkey, Steve W. A study in newspaper sampling. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 533-546.—Two samples of 50 daily newspapers were selected according to several objective criteria, and content analyzed for items of military interest. Various correlations among the two samples and various sub-samples, for various types of items were so high that the authors concluded it is possible to sample newspapers effectively.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2146. Doob, Leonard W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Goebbels' principles of propaganda. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 419-442.—This article is based on the published and unpublished papers of former German Propaganda Minister Goebbels. Doob summarizes and discusses 19 major principles of propaganda that Goebbels followed.—*H. F. Rothe.*

2147. Haas, Mary R. Interlingual word taboos. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1951, 53, 338-344.—The phonetic resemblance between a tabooed word in one language and a neutral word in another may be a source of embarrassment for foreigners. Examples are drawn chiefly from Thais speaking English in this country, showing both their avoidance of certain words native to their language which might sound offensive to English speakers and avoidance of certain English words offensive to them.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

2148. Heise, George A., & Miller, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Problem solving by small groups using various communication nets. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 327-335.—The performance of a three-man group was studied for 5 different communication nets, 3 signal-to-noise ratios, and 3 kinds of tasks. The group performance

depended upon the channels of communication open to its members, the task the group had to handle, and the stress under which they worked.—*L. N. Solomon.*

2149. Lisker, Leigh. The [æ]—[ɛ] distinction: a problem in acoustic analysis. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 99-100.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1949, University of Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 96 p., \$1.20, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2098.

2150. Nelson, Max. A comparison of electrocutaneous differentiation of vowels through a 1-electrode and 2-electrode system. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 463-464.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 68 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2438.

2151. Tarnóczy, T. H. (*Pásmány U., Budapest, Hungary.*) The opening time and opening-quotient of the vocal cords during phonation. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 23, 42-44.—The vowel sounds are produced by vibration of the vocal cords and are modified by the filtering effect of the resonant cavities. Thus, in the case of voiced speech sounds and of the sounds of singing, two factors play a part in the final shaping of the sound picture: the cord-tones and the resonators. The present paper deals with the cord-tones and with the peculiarities of vibration of the vocal cords.—*W. A. Rosenblith.*

2152. Thouless, Robert H. (*Cambridge U., Eng.*) The affective function of language. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 507-515.—Affective meanings are conveyed by differences in intonation giving different affective meanings to the same speech element, or a gesture may suggest affective meaning, or choice of words for the same notion may indicate hostility or other feeling, this last being the only method possible for written language. Training people to use more rational language is necessary.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also abstracts 1851, 2045, 2046, 2048, 2406)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

2153. Carroll, Herbert A. (*U. New Hampshire, Durham.*) Mental hygiene; the dynamics of adjustment. (2nd ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. ix, 448 p. \$5.65.—One-third of this revision is new, and adds statistical data and case reports not found in the earlier edition (see 22: 691). Security is stressed, and the learning of inadequate modes of adjustment emphasized.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2154. Dayton, Neil A. (*Mansfield (Conn.) State Training Sch.*) Research techniques in mental hygiene. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 18-41.—The problems of research in mental hygiene are outlined. The author stresses that all projects should be carried out according to the rules of scientific procedure. Proposed research projects should be

carefully outlined and kept in the simplest form; the events should be carefully defined; the objects and controls should be balanced; criteria should be adjusted; observers should be carefully selected, instructed, and checked; and the results should be subjected to the most searching analysis by the best qualified persons available.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2155. Font, Marion M. Parental reactions to psychologic measurement. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 48-51.—The role of the psychologic examination in the clarification of parental attitudes toward the exceptional child and his problems is discussed. The importance of the psychologic interview with the parents is also emphasized, especially with respect to planning an individual training program for the child.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2156. Garrison, Ivan K. (*Jacksonville (Fla.) Publ. Schools.*) Adjustment potentiality. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 132-144.—In this theoretical examination an attempt was made to establish the possibility of an adjustment potentiality that might be useful as a concept for viewing behavior and predicting adjustment. It seems rather doubtful, according to the author, whether this potentiality could ever be exactly quantitatively or qualitatively determined, but such a concept would have practical value as a frame of reference. 36 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2157. Jones, John Hall. Guidance needs of medically discharged war veterans. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 107-121.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2158. Klehr, Helen C. (*Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.*) Description of a social service follow-up study: methods and problems. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 378-386.—As part of a research project validating Rorschach findings in schizophrenics who had been studied from 3 to 12 years ago, a social service follow-up was made to (1) obtain a complete background and interim history relating to actual life adjustments in all pertinent areas, and (2) secure former patients' participation for a new psychiatric evaluation and Rorschach test with which to compare the original findings. In the discussion, William F. Roth says this paper shows how a trained social worker can make an indispensable contribution to research which may be of much greater significance than any routine therapeutic assignment.—*R. E. Perl.*

2159. Sheimo, S. L. (*U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.*) "Problems in helping parents of mentally defective and handicapped children." *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 42-47.—In dealing with defective children it seems important according to this author not to underestimate the intense repressed forces which become mobilized in parents who have mentally defective and/or handicapped children. To center one's attention on the child rather than on the parents and their emotional conflicts might be attempting to deal with the least

relevant factor in the total situation.—V. M. Staudt.

2160. Spohn, Eula, & Warinner, Alice. (Topeka City-Shawnee County Health Dept., Kans.) The public health nurse in preventive and therapeutic psychiatry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 285-291.—The psychiatrically oriented public health nurse can offer many services to the community. In Topeka, the public health nurses have collaborated with the psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers on the clinical psychiatric team and in community health programs. She has made a unique and valid contribution to the therapy of the patient when adequate supervision is available to her. Her skill and her security in this role would be increased if she were taught the basic principles of human behavior when she learned the basic nursing techniques.—R. E. Perl.

(See also abstract 2248)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

2161. Delp, Harold A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) One-way vision and projection facilities for clinic demonstration and teaching. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 311-314.—At the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, facilities have been devised which make it possible for a class of 60 to see and hear demonstrations in an adjacent clinic room and to be shown material projected on a screen, all without being observed by persons in the clinic room. The arrangements are described in detail. One technique, especially recommended for economy and effectiveness, is the use of wire screening backed by glass tilted at a 5° angle to permit one-way vision. An amplification system brings sounds from the clinic into the audience room.—E. B. Mallory.

2162. Diamond, Jerome D. (Jewish Family Service, New York.) Group counseling in the family agency. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1951, 32, 207-214.—This article describes a group counseling project in the form of a family life institute conducted in March, 1950, within the author's agency. There is a presentation of the general planning for the institute with its underlying principles, content of the sessions, and conclusions reached from the project. Many values in this group experience for parents are noted as well as areas in group counseling needing further exploration.—L. B. Costin.

2163. Gioseffi, William. (VA Regional Office, New York.) The relationship of culture to the principles of casework. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1951, 32, 190-196.—"A knowledge of culture is necessary in social casework, not only for understanding the client as a person but also for understanding the very process of social casework in our own society." The author does not believe that we need to develop new techniques or discard old ones, but rather we need to develop a flexibility in the adaptation of our knowledge and skills to clients presenting cultural problems, attitudes, and responses. Emphasis

is placed upon the need for further integration of psychological and cultural concepts within the framework of practice.—L. B. Costin.

2164. Lifton, Walter M. A study of the changes in self concept and content knowledge in students taking a course in counseling techniques. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 55-56.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 142 p., \$1.78, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2187.

2165. Wormer, E. Heeft het psychologisch vraaggesprek waarde voor het psychodiagnostisch onderzoek? (Is the psychological interview of value in psychodiagnostic investigation?) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1949, 4, 93-104.—Specialized tests have always formed the backbone of educational and vocational counseling. But the growing trend towards deeper analysis in this field calls for a more flexible approach in which interview techniques become a new specialty. The author recognizes the role of intuition in such interviewing, but prefers to cast the process in terms of a "verstehende" psychology (Jaspers): the interviewing psychologist develops a judgment about concrete and very real aspects of the subject that can eventually be corroborated by more exact methods. His task is to give an adequate description of the things that are really experienced by his subject's ego, and to grasp the unique interrelationships. Great receptivity for the subject, a minimum of structure, and a friendly but neutral attitude are seen as the primary requirements of successful interviews.—P. W. Pruyser.

(See also abstracts 2103, 2408)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

2166. Ainsworth, Mary D. (U. Toronto, Can.) Some problems of validation of projective techniques. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 151-161.—"The process of validation of projective techniques is in many ways more similar to the familiar scientific process of validation of hypotheses than to validation of a test." Projective techniques must be used appropriately in research if hypotheses deriving from clinical use are to be tested. Reliability in the psychometric sense assumes stability of the function measured. The assumption may not be appropriate in connection with some personality variables used in projective techniques. Since satisfactory, independent criteria are not available, prediction is seen as the most feasible method of demonstrating validity. Restatement of interpretive hypotheses to permit prediction of behavior (rather than attributes, etc.) will be necessary in many instances.—C. L. Winder.

2167. Barrell, Robert Poindexter. The relationship of various types of movement responses in the Rorschach Test to personality trait ratings. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 407-409.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 194 p., \$2.43, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2375.

2168. Bleuler, M. Les tests de projection en clinique psychiatrique. (Projection techniques in clinical psychiatry.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris. Rapports*, 1950, 2, 1-48.—Projective tests while useful can add nothing new to other types of clinical investigation. They have a usefulness occasionally in psychotherapy and are helpful in understanding personality. Their value is in supplementing other methods of study. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.
2169. Block, Jack, (Stanford U., Calif.), Levine, Louis, & McNemar, Quinn. Testing for the existence of psychometric patterns. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 356-359.—An analysis of variance technique as a test for the existence of group psychometric patterns is described. The method depends upon the fact that profile differences from group to group reflect themselves in an interaction term. Possible applications and limitations of the technique are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.
2170. Bose, S. K. Mental testing and its limitations in India. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 48-50.—A short history of the development of testing in India is given. Twenty years ago there were few workers in the field of psychometrics. In 1930 India was 25 years behind Europe and America in its testing. Work has been done on both personality and intelligence tests. There is much to be done in devising, standardizing, and administering tests.—Y. Gredler.
2171. Brody, Abraham Barnet. A factorial study of intellectual functioning in normal and abnormal adults. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 445-446.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 61 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2338.
2172. Cleveland, Sidney Earl. The relationship between examiner anxiety and subject's Rorschach scores. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 415-416.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 127 p., \$1.59, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2388.
2173. Cohen, B. D. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Analysis of the problem of validation of the Rorschach technique. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 285.—Abstract.
2174. Dean, Douglas A. A factor analysis of the Stanford-Binet and SRA Primary Mental Abilities Battery at the first grade level. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 394-397.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.
2175. De Graaf, A. De dieren-identificatie test. (The animal-identification test.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, 14, 174-180.—For the psychodiagnostic study of children the author describes an animal-identification test. A stimulus is provided in the form of a book with animal pictures, and the child is asked to tell or to write a story about the animal he would like to be for a day. Identification with aggressive animals such as lions, tigers and elephants is often seen in overtly very timid children; the choice of a deer is often made by girls with strong wishes for tenderness and maternal care; the horse is usually chosen by children with a strong cathexis to their work and with a rather good personality integration. The categorical meaning of other animals can be found experimentally.—P. W. Pruyser.
2176. Eichler, Robert M. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Experimental stress and alleged Rorschach indices of anxiety. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 344-355.—An investigation of the influence of a stress-produced anxiety on the occurrence of 15 Rorschach factors alleged to be signs of anxiety reveals increased weighted shading responses (*Sh. wt.*), decreased whole responses (*W*), decreased number of responses (*R*), and increased number of oligophrenic details (*Do*) to reflect the differential conditions at a high or moderate level of statistical reliability. Three other signs (decreased *P*, increased rejections, and decreased number of weighted *C* responses) approached statistical significance.—L. N. Solomon.
2177. Ficca, Sylvester C. Relationship of "autonomic" blood pressure pattern types of subject's performance on the Wechsler-Bellevue and the Rorschach Test. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 398-400.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis.
2178. Fonda, Charles P. (Norwich State Hosp., Norwich, Conn.) The nature and meaning of the Rorschach white space responses. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 367-377.—"Two personality questionnaires and two inkblot tests were given to 150 college students. Relatively consistent sets to produce certain types of response in each of the tests were observed. These sets were: (a) in the inkblot test, to give responses to the white spaces on the blots; (b) in the questionnaires, to make frequent use of the (?) answer. The tendency for these two sets to be associated in the same individual was found to be highly significant. This finding is presented as partial confirmation of Rorschach's hypothesis that white space responses indicate some sort of opposition tendency, insofar as the criterion measure reflects indecisiveness or contrariness."—L. N. Solomon.
2179. Gellerman, Saul W., & Hays, William. (Lincoln State School, Lincoln, Ill.) A proposed correction for the confounded effects of cultural variation in intelligence quotients. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 177-179.—21 pairs of mental defectives, matched for CA and IQ, but differing in that one member of each pair was from a high socioeconomic area and the other from a low socioeconomic area, were administered a questionnaire consisting of 99 "culture-loaded" items. The attained scores for the high socioeconomic group were significantly higher than those attained by the low socioeconomic group. It is concluded that it is possible to develop

an instrument which discriminates significantly between operationally established criteria of cultural adequacy, while not discriminating significantly between intelligence levels. Some possible clinical advantages of such an instrument, and some of the problems of developing it, are discussed.—V. M. Staudt.

2180. Goldman, Leo. Relationship between aptitude scores and certain Rorschach indices. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 421-423.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 83 p., \$1.04, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2342.

2181. Gough, Harrison G. (U. California, Berkeley.), McClosky, Herbert, & Meehl, Paul E. A personality scale for dominance. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 360-366.—A 60-item scale was evolved which included 28 items from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and 32 original items and which attempted to predict group judgments of dominance. The scale correlated .599 and .687 with group ratings. The implication of a number of item clusters for personality analysis and certain limitations of the scale are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

2182. Guera, A. El test de apercepción temática, (T.A.T.) como paradigma de los métodos proyectivos. (The Thematic Aperception Test as the model of testing in projective methods.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 2, 49-78.—The T.A.T. is a projective test which presents the highest degree of complexity. The author lists the principal works on the subject and examines the working material of the test. As a projective test the T.A.T. presents certain characteristics of its origin which reflect a given era and environment, and it should be useful to give those characteristics a good adaptability according to different national groups. Spanish and French summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2183. Harrower, M. R. & Steiner, M. E. Large scale Rorschach techniques; a manual for the group Rorschach and multiple choice tests. (2nd ed.) Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1951. xx, 353 p. \$8.50.—This volume is divided into 6 parts with varying sectional subdivisions. Part I: The Group Rorschach-Development, Administration, Scoring; Part II: Analysis of Group Rorschach Material in Terms of Location, Determinants, and Content; Part III: A Multiple Choice Test for Screening Purposes; Part IV: Recent Developments in Group Techniques for the Rorschach Test; Part V: An Analysis of Content; Part VI: A Statistical Study of "Card Pull," which is described as "... the perceptual properties of the Rorschach inkblots which predispose the subject to the use of particular scoring variables..." In section I of Part III, a distinction is made between the multiple choice test and the Rorschach method. Sections V, VI, and VII of Part III, p. 161-207, are the contributions of Drs. F. O. Due, M. Erik Wright and Beatrice A. Wright concerning the use of The Multiple Choice Rorschach

Test in military psychiatry. 92 tables. Section bibliographies. (See 19: 1720).—S. Hutter.

2184. Holden, Raymond H. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Improved methods in testing cerebral palsied children. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 349-353.—This paper attempts to illustrate a more flexible use of present standardized intelligence tests in order to determine most adequately the intellectual level of a physically handicapped, brain injured child. It has been pointed out that recent studies have shown mental retardation to be more prevalent in brain injured cerebral palsied children than in the general population, even when allowance for the physical handicap has been made. Two new tests, Raven's Progressive Matrices and the Ammons Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test, need further evaluation to determine their usefulness in determining the intellectual level of physically handicapped brain injured children and adults.—V. M. Staudt.

2185. Kaldegg, A. (Guy's Hosp., London.) An account of the Szondi test. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 555-566.—A case is reported to illustrate how Szondi results can confirm and complement information from the Rorschach, TAT, and psychiatric interview.—W. L. Wilkins.

2186. Łopatyńska, Lydia. Analiza testu szpilek Decroly-ego. (Decroly's pin-test.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(4), 27-39.—The pin-test by Decroly and Wanthier was tested in regard to its usefulness as a test of perseverance. The task is to separate pins from sawdust while blindfolded. The findings are that the test should be a time rather than a power test; the sizes of pins and sawdust should be standardized; the number of pins increased from 30 to 60; the eyes should be covered rather than closed; the number of pins should be unknown to the subject; and the instruction should read: stop work as soon as you feel tired of it.—L. Huttner.

2187. Lum, Vernon K. A modified use of the Visual Motor Gestalt Test as a projective instrument with neuropsychiatric subjects. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 299-300.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 102 p., \$1.28, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2420.

2188. McKenzie, Richard E. (Lapeer (Mich.) State Home & Training Sch.) A study of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale and the VIBS Short Form in an institute for the mentally deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 174-176.—This study was designed to measure the worth of the VIBS (Vocabulary, Information, Block Design and Similarities subtests), a short form of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale as introduced previously by Kriegman and Hansen. As a result of the administration of the VIBS, the full-scale Wechsler-Bellevue and the Stanford Binet to 82 cases the author concludes that the VIBS form is a rapid, accurate means of obtaining a quantitative measure of intellectual function. While it does not possess the full diagnostic features of the full scale Wechsler, the VIBS form possesses more diagnostic features than either the Binet, or

most of the other briefer determiners of intellectual function.—V. M. Staudt.

2189. Martin, A. W., & Weir, A. J. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) A comparative study of the drawings made by various clinical groups. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 532-544.—Drawings done in response to the Raven Controlled Projection Test were scored, so far as possible, in Rorschach-like categories, for 60 boys (20 normal, 20 near-delinquent, and 20 nervous) and a group of adults with differing diagnoses. Some content categories show significant differences—such as weapons. Formless inanimate movement distinguished the uninhibited boys. Perspective characterized anxious adults.—W. L. Wilkins.

2190. Mitchell, Howard E. Social class and race as factors affecting the role of the family in Thematic Apperception Test stories of males. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 428-429.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript 124 p., \$1.55, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2370.

2191. Nale, Stanley. The Children's Wechsler and the Binet on 104 mental defectives at the Polk State School. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 419-423.—From a numerical point of view, the author finds a marked degree of relationship between the Wechsler Scale and the Binet as statistically computed from the test results of 104 mental defectives. On the average the Wechsler IQ's for these Polk defectives are 2.5 IQ points higher than the IQ's taken from their Binet records. This is a significant difference but quantitatively speaking it is so small that it would not likely have any bearing on the choice of instrument used except possibly at a critical point where legal determinants have been set. The variability in the two measures differs only slightly in a quantitative sense. Test behavior as noted by observation and sub-test differences points toward the possibility of this instrument's being used for clinical diagnosis.—V. M. Staudt.

2192. Nyssen, R. L'importance, la valeur et l'indication de l'emploi des tests d'efficience intellectuelle dans la clinique psychiatrique. (The importance, the value and the indication for the use of tests of intellectual efficiency in the psychiatric clinic.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 2, 79-178.—The author discusses the use of intelligence tests in psychiatry. He points out that qualitative interpretation has an importance in diagnosis equal to that of the quantitative score. The best use of tests depends on highest selection of different instruments and the examiner's skill in administration and interpretation. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2193. Rapaport, David. The theoretical implications of diagnostic testing procedures. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 2, 241-271.—The author discusses diagnostic testing under 4 major headings: the practical need for diagnostic psychological testing in psychiatry; the theoretical foundations of such testing; a survey of

tests used; and the future possibilities of such testing in the development of psychiatric theory. Spanish and French summaries. 62 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2194. Rosenzweig, Saul. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Norms and the individual in the psychologist's perspective. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 327-335.—Approaches from projective techniques and from psychotherapy have made group norms, based on statistical study of groups, inadequate, and norms which will represent the idiosyncratic world of the individual in relation to such group norms are necessary. Prediction of the behavior of the individual is possible only by such standards.—W. L. Wilkins.

2195. Sanders, Richard. The relationship between examiner hostility and subjects' Rorschach scores. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 433-434.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 122 p., \$1.53, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2443.

2196. Sandler, Joseph, & Ackner, Brian. (Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.) Rorschach content analysis: an experimental investigation. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 180-201.—A factor analysis of Rorschach results was carried out to derive a classification of content categories. The four factors found are: (1) productivity, (2) internal anatomical objects opposed to external objects (a bipolar factor), (3) animated percepts as opposed to inanimate percepts (a bipolar factor), and (4) defensive percepts as opposed to well-defined human parts. Content in the above categories is related to material from psychiatric studies.—C. L. Winder.

2197. Skidmore, Rex A., & McPhee, William, M. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) The comparative use of the California Test of Personality and the Burgess-Cottrell-Wallin Schedule in predicting marital adjustment. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 121-126.—Following an overview of prediction tests, and a description of the Bureau of Student Consulting at the University of Utah, reports a study of the relationship between personality factors, The California Test of Personality, and the Burgess-Cottrell-Wallin Schedule. The counselors who worked with the 100 students used in the study reported that the tests were not adequate by themselves but were helpful tools in establishing support and in assisting the students to work through their problems.—A. J. Sprow.

2198. Van der Heyden, Ph.M., & Wormer, E. Een fotoserie van gelaatsuitdrukkingen als projectietest bij het psychodiagnostisch onderzoek. (A photograph series of facial expressions as a projective test in psychodiagnostic investigation.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5, 109-120.—A brief, preliminary report, based on the data obtained in 40 cases, on a new projective test in which subjects are presented with 5 photographs of human faces with considerable expressive quality, and asked to write a short story about them. This "closeup projective

test," as the authors call it, is felt to yield information about a person's capacity for empathy, although other valuable personality features may also be found. Several cases are discussed in which the interpretation is compared with Rorschach reports and graphological analyses.—P. W. Pruyser.

2199. Walton, R. E., Andrew, Gwen; Hartwell, S. W. & Hutt, M. L. A tension index of adjustment based on picture stories elicited by the Michigan Picture Test. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 438-441.—"This is the third of a series of papers presenting the findings of the standardization process of the Michigan Picture Test, a projective personality technique suitable for use with children eight to fourteen years of age." The present paper reports the rationale and method of developing a tension index based on psychological needs verbalized in story content, with results for a common age group. (See 25: 1114 and 8094).—L. N. Solomon.

2200. Zehrer, Frederick A. (Brooke Army Hosp., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.) Investigation of Rorschach factors in children who have convulsive disorders and in those who present problems of adjustment. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 292-302.—44 maladjusted children, aged 6 to 14 years, were studied to determine whether there are distinctive Rorschach protocol factors peculiar to children who have convulsive disorders of symptomatic, non-idiopathic type, to determine the nature of response pattern deviations of maladjusted children as distinct from normals, and to attempt to establish valid estimates of fundamental level of intelligence based on Rorschach protocol. Discussion by T. W. Richards.—R. E. Perl.

(See also abstracts 1860, 2037, 2257)

TREATMENT METHODS

2201. Amster, Fanny. Therapeutic techniques with emphasis on client participation and with potentialities for economy in therapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 365-377.—Case material is presented to show the value of techniques which place emphasis on (1) encouraging and abetting the judging part of the client's ego to examine and to reject the experiencing part which clings to and perpetuates the investments of childhood and which results in self-defeat in adulthood, and (2) giving each client responsibility for trying to discipline his day-by-day exploitation of these childhood investments.—R. E. Perl.

2202. Bergler, Edmund. The mirror of self-knowledge. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W. *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 319-326.—A clinical discussion of the "horror of self-knowledge" is presented. It is argued that there are ten sources of conscious "self-knowledge" (such as dreams, recognizing one's self in a book or play, etc.). All of these are spurious except psychoanalysis, which is "the only real way of attaining self-knowledge," but which requires the help of a trained specialist.—N. H. Pronko.

2203. Chess, Stella. Utilization of childhood memories in psychoanalytic therapy. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 187-193.—"This paper has presented several ideas, with clinical material, concerning childhood memories and their utilization, namely that the formation of the memory is related to the needs of the child's personality at the time that the incident occurs, and secondly that the nature of the memory as it is recalled at some subsequent time, is dependent upon the needs of the personality at the time of recall."—C. M. Louttit.

2204. Coleman, Jules V. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Psychotherapeutic principles in casework interviewing. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 298-302.—The essential and intrinsic features of the practice of case work are presented. Since psychological treatment services can be offered to large masses of people with this method, case work is believed to represent an important advance in the history of psychiatry and an achievement of great significance in the field of mental health.—N. H. Pronko.

2205. Ebaugh, Franklin G. (U. Colorado, Denver.) Group therapy. *Neuropsychiat.*, 1951, 1, 19-32.—The frames of reference within which various group therapists work are discussed. In order from most superficial therapies, which can be used with the largest numbers of people, to deeper therapies, applicable only in smaller groups, there are: repressive-inspirational, educational-orientative, sociometric (psychodramatics), analytically based. The author considers the advantages and disadvantages of group psychotherapy.—A. Weider.

2206. Gitelson, Maxwell. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Psychoanalysis and dynamic psychiatry. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 280-288.—The roots of "dynamic psychiatry" in America are traced to the synthesis of Meyer's psychobiological approach and Freud's methods, the latter rounding out the former. The nature of psychoanalysis as a therapeutic and research tool is stressed and the distinction between psychoanalytic therapy and psychotherapy indicated. It is concluded that "modern dynamic psychiatry can survive and continue to develop only if psychoanalysis survives as such and continues to develop."—L. A. Pennington.

2207. Gorlow, Leon. Nondirective group psychotherapy: an analysis of the behavior of members as therapists. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 167-169.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 107 p., \$1.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2109.

2208. Hawkey, Lawry. The use of puppets in child psychotherapy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 206-214.—Three cases are discussed to illustrate the following proposed special values of child psychotherapy. Children can use puppets when, (1) expression of phantasy is difficult, (2) when they have difficulty formulating their phantasies, and (3) when 'bad' phantasies must be acted out. Boys,

especially, seem better able to use puppets than many other materials such as dolls. 'Active-imagination' (Jung) seems particularly important in psychotherapy. Puppets are an appropriate medium for children.—C. L. Winder.

2209. Hoff, Hans. *Psychotherapie in Amerika*. (Psychotherapy in America.) *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1950, 19, 145-161.—The American awareness of individual difficulties is cited as reason for wider use of psychotherapy than in Europe. Psychosomatic medicine in America is also discussed, especially in its dependence upon Adlerian teachings of organ inferiority and mechanisms of compensation. English and French summaries.—C. T. Bever.

2210. Illing, H. *The prisoner in the group*. *Group*, 1951, 13(4), 3-8.—Describes a program of group psychotherapy initiated by the author in a penal institution and discusses the societal and institutional factors that have retarded therapeutic advance in penal settings. Contains verbatim transcripts of portions of the therapeutic sessions.—D. Raylesberg.

2211. Kelley, Douglas M. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) The use of general semantics and Korzybskian principles as an extensional method of group psychotherapy in traumatic neuroses. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 189-220.—A group psychotherapeutic technique is discussed as it was evolved by the author and employed in the European theater during the recent war. It is essentially an application of General Semantics and explains the how and why of the patient's action and offers him specific remedies. Actual "lectures" reported verbatim and/or in summary form as well as an outline of same is included.—N. H. Pronko.

2212. Leistner, Renée, & Branton, Harry. *Die Grenzen der Methodik; Betrachtungen über den Wert der Schematik in der Arbeitstherapie*. (The frontiers of the method; comments on the worth of the schematic in work therapy.) *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1950, 19, 174-177.—Work therapy is described in the camp-school at Ebelsberg near Linz, Austria, by the "Organization for Rehabilitation by Training." The social workers interest the inmates on the basis of individual psychologically oriented approach. English and French summaries.—C. T. Bever.

2213. López-Ibor, J. J. *Indications respectives des méthodes de choc*. (Respective indications of shock methods.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 85-134.—The value of shock therapy is reviewed. Inasmuch as this type of therapy does not work through psychological mechanisms, its use is not indicated in abnormalities of psychogenic origin. Its greatest value is found in psychoses of an organic nature. English and Spanish summaries. 119-item bibliography.—A. J. Bachrach.

2214. Margolin, Sydney G. *The behavior of the stomach during psychoanalysis; a contribution to a method of verifying psychoanalytic data*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 349-373.—A series of physio-

logical observations and psychoanalytic sessions are reported on a patient with a large gastric fistula. It is stated that the functions of the stomach are manifestations of unconscious states that can be objectively interpreted and manipulated through alteration of unconscious forces, that given unconscious constellations are predictably associated with definite patterns of stomach functioning and that these facts verify psychoanalytic data and validate analytic theory. Discussion by Dr. Lawrence Kubie.—N. H. Pronko.

2215. Miller, James G. *Objective methods of evaluating process and outcome in psychotherapy*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 258-263.—Three new techniques for studying and evaluating the therapeutic process and its outcome are discussed. These include the rating of electrically-transcribed protocols, the utilization of controls and the use of the Q-technique with therapists and patients. Illustrations of the use of these methods and the results obtained are presented. Although in their infancy, these techniques should reveal understanding of the therapeutic process if imaginatively employed.—N. H. Pronko.

2216. Moore, Matthew T. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*.) *An appraisal of transorbital leukotomy*. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1951, 221, 636-641.—From study of transorbital leukotomy in 2 groups of patients (110 private of which 78 were females and 32 males; 102 state hospital patients of which 60 were females and 42 males) suffering from a variety of psychoses and psychoneuroses, the therapeutic results, complications, and mortality statistics of this form of psychosurgery are compared with those for other forms and the advantages of transorbital leukotomy are stated.—F. C. Sumner.

2217. Rogers, Carl R. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) *The significance of the self-regarding attitudes and perceptions*. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 374-382.—During therapy measurable changes in attitudes toward the self and perception of the self occur, and these are probably related to changes in feelings and changes in physiological and psychological tension, in personality structure and in social attitudes. Feelings about the self tend to be a measure of the quality of self-organization rather than a measure of basic adjustment.—W. L. Wilkins.

2218. Sakel, M. *Insulin therapy and shock therapies; ascent of psychiatry from scholastic dialecticism to empirical medicine*. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 163-234.—Procedures for insulin therapy and shock therapies are described. These therapies are of value in psychoses with insulin therapy having value together with psychotherapy in psychoneuroses. Shock therapy requires skillful, medical supervision. Spanish and French summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2219. Schrier, Harvey. *The significance of identification in short-term therapy*. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 435-436.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of

complete manuscript 242 p., \$3.03, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2444.

2220. Schultz, J. H. *Bionome Psychotherapie*. (Bionome psychotherapy.) Stuttgart: George Thieme, 1951, 186 p.—"Bionome" psychotherapy is considered an exclusively medical function, inherently related to an organic concept of psychiatry. An attempt is made to trace the development of a lawfully, pre-determined, holistic process of therapy, geared to the biology of life functions. Psychiatric training of the general practitioner is discussed in the light of common needs of patients.—H. P. David.

2221. Sperling, Melitta. *The neurotic child and his mother: a psychoanalytic study*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 351-364.—Case material is presented which indicates that symptoms of children represent their responses to the mothers' unconscious wishes. Only in simultaneous analyses of mother and child is the opportunity afforded to detect and study the subtle shades of interaction otherwise lost, and to reveal and eliminate those unconscious forces in the mother to which the child is reacting in his neurosis. In the discussion, Margaret Mahler indicates that the special importance and originality of Dr. Sperling's project lies in the fact that she analyzed latency-age and older children who had full-fledged neuroses.—R. E. Perl.

2222. Spiel, Walter. *Über Gruppenpsychotherapie*. (Group therapy.) *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1950, 19, 161-174.—The laws of a social group go beyond the aggregate of the behavior of the individual members, and this must be considered in group psychotherapy, in the influence of the group upon the individual. The history and methods of group therapy are set forth. 41 references. English and French summaries.—C. T. Bever.

2223. Stycos, J. Mayone. (Columbia U., New York.) *Family care; a neglected area of research*. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 301-306.—After a consideration of the history of foster-home care for mental patients, the author discusses some contemporary aspects of family care. He indicates that while such procedures indicate a favorable influence on mental illness, more research is needed to clarify how the system works, what it does for the patient and the institution and what could be done to make family care of patients more acceptable to both hospitals and communities.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 1837, 1847)

CHILD GUIDANCE

2224. Georgi, Gertrud. *Aus einer Beratungsstelle*. (From a school counseling service.) *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1950, 19, 180-186.—Two case histories of grammar school pupils helped in their attitude and adjustment by counseling. English and French summaries.—C. T. Bever.

2225. Liber, B. (65 West 95th St., New York.) *Elusive mental cases; parents and children*. *N. Y. St. J. Med.*, 1951, 51, 1939-1942.—7 cases of parent-

child conflict, through all of which runs the common feature: the parents' attitude of creators, of possessors, of shaping the life of the child with resultant resentment on part of the child which may take expression in various types of neurotic behavior.—F. C. Sumner.

2226. Szemińska, Alina. *Opieka psychologiczna pozaszkolna*. (Psychological care of children outside of school.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(2-3), 48-55.—The author stresses the need for psychological clinics that would deal with the problems of underprivileged youth who for one reason or another would not fall under the school system. This would include institutionalized children and youths who had their education interrupted by the war.—L. Huttner.

2227. Tarrasch, Hertha. *Results of child guidance work in two county clinics*. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 229-243.—Statistics and descriptions of the work are given for two state-supported county clinics in the State of Wisconsin. The data indicate the importance of parental cooperation in therapeutic efforts with children. 14 cases are described.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 1894, 1895, 1976, 2065, 2208, 2271, 2273, 2296)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2228. Granick, Samuel; Levy, Walter J., & Gunner, Murray. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) *Parental attitudes and vocational guidance*. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 21-23.—A project of the study of parental attitudes toward the child and his vocational plans is suggested.—G. S. Speer.

2229. Hancock, John W. *Occupational orientation for high school pupils*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 231-232.—"Records taken on a group of first-semester college sophomores and second-semester freshmen indicate that only 57 per cent ($N = 146$) feel they are definitely enrolled in the curriculum which will be of most benefit to them after graduation." It appears important then if effective guidance is to be given for college preparatory work that some vocational guidance be done in high school. The most valuable type high school guidance program is outlined in 8 points. The desirability of a cooperative program between schools, colleges, industry and social agencies is pointed out.—R. S. Waldrop.

2230. Manson, Morse P. (V.A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.) *Expanding functions of vocational counselors in V.A. hospitals*. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 30-32.—Counselors in V.A. hospitals, originally established to serve veterans under Public Laws 16, 346, and 894, have expanded their services to include all veterans of all ages with nearly all types of war or peacetime disabilities.—G. S. Speer.

2231. Phillips, Charles L. *A study in the effectiveness of guidance at a veterans counseling center*. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 419-424.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2232. Studdiford, Walter S. A functional system of occupational classification. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 37-42.—Experiences with the present Dictionary of Occupational Titles has indicated the need for an improved occupational classification structure. This paper briefly describes an experimental approach, based on eight classification components; work done, knowledges and abilities, aptitudes, physical demands, temperament demands, working conditions, industry, and training time.—G. S. Speer.

2233. Super, Donald E. (Columbia U., New York.) The criteria of vocational success. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 5-9.—In the past, a variety of criteria have been used to evaluate vocational success, and these are briefly mentioned and their deficiencies noted. It is suggested that the term "adjustment" is more appropriate than "success," and that a redefinition and new criteria should be sought.—G. S. Speer.

2234. Wesman, Alexander G. (Psychol. Corp., New York.) Guidance testing. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 10-14.—New developments in the field of guidance testing are briefly indicated: the attempt at an aptitude census of the American people, the study to determine the number with a capacity for advanced training who do not undertake that training, studies by several professional and trade associations of member aptitudes, the use of tests to influence the curriculum, more careful follow-up studies for predictive purposes, and the development of achievement tests standardized on single populations.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstracts 1891, 2078, 2266, 2376, 2418, 2419, 2441)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

2235. Binswanger, Ludwig. La "Daseinsanalyse" en psychiatrie. ("Daseinsanalyse" in psychiatry). *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 108-113.—Citing a passage from Minkowski the author points out the difference between a phenomenon, the phenomenological description of it, and its systematic logical analysis. The aim of modern psychiatry is to understand the altered personality of the patient in his relationship to the world rather than to analyze individual symptom constellations.—M. L. Simmel.

2236. De Barahona Fernandes, H. J. Anatomophysiologie cérébrale et fonctions psychiques dans la leucotomie préfrontale. (Cerebral anatomy and physiology and psychological functions in prefrontal leucotomy.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 3, 1-62.—The psychiatric study of leucotomy brings us again to a study of the brain and its functions, considered well understood as a whole, but with a very precise structure which cannot be neglected. Research studies in the explanation of psychoses by metabolic and other general functions of the organism take on a new meaning if we relate these functions to the diencephalic and cortical level. We cannot fail to recognize the anatomical and physiological facts in

explaining psychological phenomena any more than we can afford to overlook the integration of psychological facts in the personality as a whole. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2237. Delay, Jean. (Hôpital Sainte Anne, Paris.) Le Jacksonisme de Ribot. (Ribot's Jacksonism.) *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 185-216.—Ribot was the first French writer who recognized the far-reaching importance of Hughlings Jackson's theories on the hierarchy of nervous functions and on the laws of their evolution and dissolution, and to apply these theories to normal psychology and psychopathology. As a true precursor of neo-Jacksonism he pointed out the role of drives and the unconscious in mental organization and disorganization. In his studies on the psychology of feeling he discusses the disintegration of affective functions in terms of developmental arrests and regressions to infantile stages, anticipating Freud's later theories. The author supplements his detailed argument with many extensive citations from original sources.—M. L. Simmel.

2238. Ey, Henri. Esquisse d'une théorie "organo-dynamiste" de la psychiatrie. (Outline of an "organo-dynamic" theory of psychiatry.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2(2), 20-35.—The author presents a theory of psychopathology which integrates organicist and dynamist points of view. Psychic life is the form of integration of organism functions. Integration involves inhibition and superordination of deeper personality strata. The liberation or disintegration of deeper strata give rise to mental disorders. The author views psychogenesis as secondary with organic conditions being basic to mental diseases.—F. C. Sumner.

2239. Ey, Henri. Objet et limites de la psychiatrie. (The object and boundaries of psychiatry.) *Sem. Hôp., Paris*, 1951, 27, 1710-1716.—The vast expansion of the field of psychiatry raises a series of problems in the mind of the physician as to the object and boundaries of psychiatry. The present author attempts here to distinguish (1) between an organic malady and a mental malady with special reference to psychosomatic medicine; (2) between neurological syndromes and mental malady, and (3) between individual differences inherited or acquired and mental maladies.—F. C. Sumner.

2240. French, Thomas M. (Institute of Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) Study of the integrative process: its importance for psychiatric theory. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 108-113.—Common sense understanding of other people's behavior is adequate for the understanding of abnormal as well as normal behavior, providing we know the circumstances which lead to the behavior. Systematic exploration of the motivation of behavior is necessary. Neurotic symptoms are unsuccessful attempts at wishfulfillment. To understand neurotic behavior it is necessary to understand its motivation and also to analyze the integrative process which determines whether or not wishes may achieve their goals.—W. L. Wilkins.

2241. Katan, Maurits. On the development of Freud's conception of the attempt at restitution. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 505-506.—Abstract.

2242. Kaufmann, Paul E., & Mendelson, J. A. (Dayton (O) State Hosp.) Histamine in mental disorders. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1951, 164, 358-366.—"Recent developments in psychiatry indicate a return from psychologic dynamics to organic or biochemical disturbances in psychiatric disorders." Histamine is one of the biochemical substances under observation in this area. Observations of patients' reactions to histamine are presented and discussed, particularly the tolerance of psychotics and the relative intolerance of psychoneurotics for the substance. A procedure is outlined for the administration of histamine.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

2243. Kubie, Lawrence S. The role of symbolic distortion in neurosis and psychosis. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 500-501.—Abstract.

2244. Levine, M. (U. Cincinnati, O.) Trends in psychoanalysis in America. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 5, 49-93.—Three major trends in recent developments in psychoanalysis in American are discussed: First, Psychoanalysis in many ways has come to be the basic and moving spirit in America, which has been integrated extensively within the field of psychiatry. Second, psychodynamic psychiatry has come to play an important role in the general approach to medical patients. Third, psychoanalytic therapy is in the process of active experimentation in various ways. Spanish and French summaries. 85 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2245. Miller, Daniel R. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Responses of psychiatric patients to threat of failure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 378-387.—It is hypothesized that since various types of personality disorder require different defences, S's with separate syndromes, when threatened with failure, will respond differentially to a level of aspiration situation. To implement this hypothesis, neurasthenics, paranoid schizophrenics, those with character disorders, conversion hysterics, and normals were administered a level of aspiration test under conditions calculated to maximize ego-involvement. The data tend to support the hypothesis that the five groups respond differentially to threat of failure.—L. N. Solomon.

2246. Pacheco e Silva, A. C. (Faculty Med., U. São Paulo, Brazil.) O espiritismo e as doenças mentais no Brasil. (Spiritism and mental diseases in Brazil.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2(2), 243-249.—Among the uncultured population of Brazil, especially among the Negroes and mestizos, one notes a strong tendency to practice low spiritism and to find in it an explanation and therapy for mental diseases. Spiritistic practices frequently originate mental disturbances especially in individuals with neuropathic constitution. On the other hand, the majority of the Brazilian spiritists follow Allan Kardec's school and endeavor to fight down the Catholic religion. From the psychohygienic stand-

point the author sees the necessity of educating the people and fighting such tendencies which charlatanism utilizes to the serious harm of the people at large.—F. C. Sumner.

2247. Ripley, Herbert S. (U. Washington, Sch. Med., Seattle.), & Wolf, Stewart. Studies in psychopathology; data concerning adaptation to the isolated situation of a combat zone in the Southwest Pacific. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 234-250.—An evaluation is made of 1800 patients in an isolated combat zone in the Southwest Pacific. About half of the group had been exposed to enemy attack. Diagnostic classification, incidence per 1000 of each category, age and rank distribution, schooling, characteristic behavior and mode of early adjustment are presented in tabular form. Precipitating incidents, maturation, pre-hospitalization patterns of reaction and factors conducive to good adjustment are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

2248. Roe, Anne. (U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.) The use of clinical diagnostic techniques in research with normals. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 336-342.—Vocationally successful subjects demonstrably well adjusted by social norms may look emotionally inadequately adjusted on projective clinical techniques. It is suggested that in these cases the Ss have successfully coped with the difficulty revealed in the tests, perhaps through vocational success, as in science or art. Maladjustment is never inevitable, and man has the power to be responsible for himself and his conduct.—W. L. Wilkins.

2249. Strömberg, E. Statistical and genetical population studies within psychiatry. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 6, 155-192.—3 methods—sampling, census, and hospital admissions—for determining expectancy rates of mental illnesses are discussed. Attention is directed to the statistical problems connected with the differing bases for the statistics of different hospitals. The use of methods for analyzing morbidity rates are discussed. Spanish and French summaries. 70 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2250. Tarjan, George. (Pacific Colony, Spadra, Calif.) The individual in a working group: remarks on personnel psychology. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 74-83.—Attention is directed towards the obligations of a psychiatric hospital in the application of psychiatric thinking in personnel management. The author maintains that hospital authorities ought not to be deterred in their search for better methods by limitations in money, time, or personnel. Energy and money expended for such research, he believes, would be repaid in better performance and greater happiness. Improvement in the employee's adjustment will result in improvement of patients' care. No individual can be considered well adjusted unless his work adjustment is satisfactory. No individual is suited to care for emotionally disturbed patients if his own emotional life is severely disturbed.—V. M. Staudt.

(See also abstracts 1855, 2184)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

2251. Bucklew, John, & Hafner, A. J. (*Lawrence Coll., Appleton, Wis.*) Organismic versus cerebral localization of biological defects in feeble-mindedness. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 69-78.—There are two principal beliefs about mental deficiency: cerebral dysfunction, and general organismic dysfunction. The authors' argument is that it has become traditional to attribute defect almost solely to the cerebrum, whereas evidence produces such facts as these: man not only has a larger and more complex cerebral cortex than animals, but he also has hands and a movable tongue; defectives are likely to have many non-neural defects and growth anomalies; many defectives, especially of higher levels, have no discernible neural defects; and finally, a fair amount of cerebral tissue can be removed without impairing normality. Therefore, the organismic theory must be accepted.—R. W. Husband.
2252. Cantor, Gordon N., & Stacey, Chalmers L. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) Manipulative dexterity in mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 401-410.—Performance of 175 male defectives, aged 14 to 18, IQ's 42 to 82, on the Purdue Pegboard, were compared with the performance of two groups of normal males. The scores of the defective group were inferior to those of the normal groups. There were no significant differences between the different CA groups of defectives; the lower IQ's had poorer performance, especially below about 60.—V. M. Staudt.
2253. Cowie, Valerie. (*Fountain Hosp., Tooting, SW7, London.*) Phenylpyruvic oligophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 505-531.—Fifteen cases, one dull, two imbecile, and the rest idiot level, were studied, and three were given tyrosine with no effect on intelligence level, although one gained slightly on the Vineland Social Maturity Scale. It is concluded that this condition is the only one in which specific metabolic error is accompanied by mental defect.—W. L. Wilkins.
2254. Dodge, Robert G. Mentally ill and defectives. Honolulu, T.H.: Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii, 1949. 21 p. (Rep. No. 1).—Present facilities for identification and treatment and current laws are reviewed as a guide to analysis of bills before the Territorial legislature. Among other proposed changes is one which would eliminate the necessity of reliance upon psychological examination in the determination of feeble-mindedness.—W. L. Wilkins.
2255. Fraser-Roberts, J. A. The genetics of oligophrenia. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 6, 55-117.—Feeble-mindedness may be divided into 2 sorts. The first depends upon a continuous variation of intelligence which has both heritable and nonheritable components. These comprise the bulk of the high-grade feeble-minded. The second type, including most of the low-grade individuals, may sometimes be genetically determined but may also depend upon developmental accidents, infections, and traumata. A distinction may also be made between subcultural defectives who may be regarded as normal variants and pathological defectives who are abnormal variants. Spanish and French summaries. 104-item bibliography.—A. J. Bachrach.
2256. Gramm, Edith P. Peter beautiful: the story of an enchanted child. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 271-274.—This account of a feeble-minded child is given by the mother who describes her own reactions to her son's mental handicap and the problems it presented.—V. M. Staudt.
2257. Guertin, Wilson H. (*Galesburg (Ill.) State Research Hosp.*) The growing pains of psychometry. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 393-400.—The problems associated with psychometrics and mental deficiency are discussed. The author observes that by using a consistent systematic view the problems of feeble-mindedness and intelligence evaluation are resolved with the same verbal magic whereby they were created.—V. M. Staudt.
2258. Hays, William. (*Lincoln State School and Colony, Lincoln, Ill.*) Mental level and friend selection among institutionalized defective girls. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 198-203.—One dormitory building of defective children, borderline, and dull normal girls, comprising 127 subjects, was analyzed sociometrically on the basis of "one best friend" selection. This study demonstrates the presence of an acceptance hierarchy among a defective group, showing fairly high relationship to mental level. Furthermore, it demonstrates a tendency among defectives to choose friends mutually on a basis related more closely to MA than to IQ or CA. Finally it suggests that some acceptance outgroups based upon race, clinical type, and length of residence do exist.—V. M. Staudt.
2259. Kallmann, Franz J. (*N. Y. Psychiatric Institute, New York.*) Recent progress in relation to the genetic aspects of mental deficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 375-381.—Kallmann claims that the actual progress which has been made in the understanding of the genetic components of intellectual inadequacies is related to both basic technical information and the general orientation of the professional workers in this field. He emphasizes that the most urgent need for the future is more exact data of basic information and less room for speculative assumption or blindfolded action.—V. M. Staudt.
2260. Pascal, G. R., Stolurow, L. M., Zabarenko, R. N., & Chambers, C. S. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) The delayed reaction in mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 152-160.—The delayed reaction problem, using 5 choices, was given to 27 male mental defectives, ranging in CA from 5-11 to 32 and in Stanford-Binet MA from 2-1 to 7-1. Maximum delay intervals ranged from two seconds to 14 days using a criterion of three successive correct responses. A significant relationship was found between maximum delay interval and Stanford-Binet MA and IQ, and performance test MA. No rela-

tionship was found between maximum delay interval and CA, number of trials, immediate memory, or verbal ability.—V. M. Staudt.

2261. Peckham, Ralf A. Problems in job adjustment of the mentally retarded. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 448-453.—Analysis of job adjustment problems of 80 cases of mentally retarded workers indicates a variety of problems in their adjustment and of methods used in improving it. Job adjustment in some degree was found possible except where there was the combination of mental deficiency with either severe physical handicap or definite emotional or personality disorders.—V. M. Staudt.

2262. Pichot, P. La mesure de la détérioration et de la débilité mentales. (The measure of mental deterioration and feeble-mindedness.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 2, 179-240.—Intelligence may be defined *a priori* and tests designed in terms of the definition, or the definition may result from analyzing performance on tests. The author feels that the concept of intelligence has not been clearly developed and therefore raises questions on the adequacy of tests for measuring mental level, especially in feeble-mindedness. He argues for better concepts of the nature of intelligence and for an improvement in technical methods. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2263. Shotwell, Anna M., & Lawrence, Ernest S. (Pacific Colony, Spadra, Calif.) Mosaic patterns of institutionalized mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 161-168.—The performance of brain injured and familial or undifferentiated mental defectives on the Mosaic Test were compared. Both groups showed a wide variety of mosaics and with very few exceptions there was some overlapping of distinguishing features. The brain injured group started with little foreplanning, they used more pieces and worked a longer time, the characteristic pattern was incoherent and unorganized. Non-injured children tended to prolong reaction time, use less pieces, have less ambitious designs, choose simple patterns with relatively good gestalt, and seemed more satisfied with their productions.—V. M. Staudt.

2264. Stacey, Chalmers L., & Markin, Karl E. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) A study of the differential responses among three groups of subnormals on the similarities sub-test of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 424-428.—Responses on the Similarities Sub-Test of the Wechsler Form I of adult mental defectives, borderline, and dull normals, were analyzed in terms of descriptive, functional, and abstract responses. Functional responses occurred more frequently in the defective group and descriptive responses in the dull normal. There were no differences among the groups in abstract responses. The author concludes that among subnormals, descriptive concept formation is of a more complex level than the functional.—V. M. Staudt.

2265. Stacey, Chalmers L., & Portnoy, Bernard. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) A study of concept formation

by means of the object sorting test with subnormals. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 169-173.—Two groups of subjects, one at moron level and the other at borderline level were compared as to their level of concept formation. The moron group had a C.A. range of 11 to 14 years, 3 mos., mean C.A. 12.72 years. The IQ range for this group was 52 to 65 with a mean of 59.32. The borderline group had a mean C.A. of 13.02 years; mean IQ was 73.64. Only one significant difference was found in active concept formation, though there was a trend for the borderline group to perform better. In the passive section of the test, the more intelligent group was seen to be more adequate and abstract.—V. M. Staudt.

2266. Walker, John L. (Mt. Vernon Public Schs, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) Psychological tests as predictors of vocational adjustment. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 429-432.—The author does not believe that the ordinary group paper and pencil tests are of much use with the mentally defective. Manipulative type tests are more useful in some cases. However, individual tests are more useful for predicting vocational adjustment of the mentally defective.—V. M. Staudt.

2267. Whitney, E. Arthur. (Elwyn State Training School, Pa.) Mental retardation 1950. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 253-263.—A summary of pertinent recent findings in the field of mental retardation is presented. 25-references.—V. M. Staudt.

2268. Whitney, E. Arthur. A pathetic type—the borderline defective. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 171-186.—Diagnosis of, and prognosis for, the borderline defective must be based on more evidence than that of test performance. The author illustrates his point by several cases with very low test performances but who gave evidence of adequate social adjustment after leaving the institution.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 1883, 2059, 2156, 2159, 2179, 2191, 2410, 2413, 2414)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

2269. Benda, Philippe. (Hôpital Sainte Anne, Paris.) Le syndrome générale d'adaptation; ses applications cliniques et thérapeutiques en neuropsychiatrie. (The general adaptation syndrome: clinical and therapeutic applications in neuropsychiatry). *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 228-284.—This is a detailed critical review of facts and theories pertaining to the general adaptation syndrome. The 3 sections of the review consider definitions of the syndrome and its physiological conditions, its relation to neuro-psychiatric syndromes, and therapeutic applications of ACTH. 135-item bibliography.—M. L. Simmel.

2270. Berlin, I. N. (U. California Sch., Med., San Francisco.), Boatmen, Maleta J., Sheimo, S. L., & Szurek, S. A. Adolescent alternation of anorexia and obesity. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 387-419.—This is a report of therapy with

a 13.5 year old girl who alternated between overweight and cachexia. The first twenty months of treatment are chronicled, including therapy with both parents. Although resolution of conflict within the family is in process, the final outcome is still uncertain. 33 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

2271. Colm, Hanna. Children's sexual preoccupation as a reaction to difficult family relationships and the parents' anxieties about sex: four cases. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 205-220.—4 cases who reported experiences of adults having engaged in sexual practices are reported. In 3 of the cases the reports were fantasies. The author points out the family conditions and personality characteristics of the children. She calls attention to the necessity for recognizing that such reports in clinics may represent fantasy rather than the report of real events.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2272. Despert, J. Louise. (Cornell U. Medical Coll., New York.) Some considerations relating to the genesis of autistic behavior in children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 335-350.—Case material is here presented in an effort to clarify the relation of maternal attitudes to the development of autistic behavior in young children. The mother described was compulsive, perfectionistic, narcissistic, immature, frigid, emotionally detached, frightened by bodily contact, lacking in sensuousness, and capable of functioning satisfactorily only on an intellectual level. In the discussion, Margaret Ribble says that the mother of the child who develops autistic behavior is an extreme case of the negative woman who does not truly want her child.—*R. E. Perl.*

2273. Diller, Juliet C. The sex factor in enuresis. *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 194-204.—76 boys and 76 girls all exhibiting enuresis without organic basis were compared. There were no significant differences in familial or personal backgrounds between the sexes. Poor family relations and the appearance of one or more behavior difficulties characterized both groups.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2274. Eissler, K. R. Malingering. In Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., *Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 218-253.—The general nature and special problems of malingering are discussed and case histories are presented. It is claimed that "malingering is always the sign of a disease often more severe than a neurotic disorder because it concerns an arrest of development at an early phase." It is also a more pervasive feature of the personality than the more restricted problems of neurosis.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2275. Erwin, Edmond Francis. Objective and projective measures of withdrawal behavior. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 418-419.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 92 p., \$1.15, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2482.

2276. Jenkins, R. L. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Guilt feelings—their function and dysfunction. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*,

(see 26: 2004), 353-361.—The feeling of guilt is a painful emotion resulting from moral self-judgment by internalized standards. Its roots lie in anxiety over parental approval. Its function is to redirect an individual's conduct into a course in accord with his ethical standards. Dysfunction includes piling up of unrelieved guilt tensions and the general absence of the guilt sense in the amoral psychopath, but should also include the restriction of conscience obligations to other members of a predatory minority, the delinquent gang.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2277. Karpman, Benjamin (Chm.), et al. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 223-224.—In last year's discussion, *The Psychopathic Delinquent Child* (see 25: 2501), it was agreed that in psychopathic behavior the pathology lies with the ego development. As to treatment, the chief hope was said to lie in the study of parent-child relationships, and in the persistence in attempts at treatment no matter how constitutional the behavior of the child may seem. This year's survey can continue from there.—*R. E. Perl.*

2278. Knight, Robert G., & Prout, Curtis T. A study of results in hospital treatment of drug addictions. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 303-308.—A study is reported of 75 consecutive patients admitted to the New York Hospital for uncontrolled use of drugs. Statistical data pertaining to heredity and environmental factors are presented. Methods of hospital management and a plan for a standardized psychological survey are outlined. Results of a follow-up study are presented.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2279. Krapf, E. Eduardo. (Maipu 1266, Buenos Aires, Argentine.) Sur la dépersonnalisation. (On depersonalization.) *Encéphale*, 1951, 40, 217-227.—The author distinguishes between two types of depersonalization processes: a basic disorder which he calls disanimation and secondary processes which may be grouped under the heading of de-realization. This distinction arises both from phenomenological analysis and consideration of clinical facts. The basis of the disturbance is affective and the perceptual symptoms represent a defense mechanism which protects the self. Further narcissistic regression leads from depersonalization to hostility and paranoid delusions. 34 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2280. Levy, David M. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. The deprived and the indulged forms of psychopathic personality. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 250-254.—There are two types of psychopath corresponding to two types of parental attitude; the deprived psychopath, who experienced deprivation, and the indulged psychopath, who was presumably allowed free play of aggression. In time, it is hoped we will be able to discover the particular quality and quantity of emotional sustenance that must, of necessity, be available in the social environment to ensure healthy emotional growth.—*R. E. Perl.*

2281. Lippman, Hyman S. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. Psychopathic reactions in children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 227-231.—Narcissism resulting from extreme rejection accounts for the inability of the psychopathic child to form object relationships. There are two types of psychotherapy, both discouraging: (1), a transference created by a narcissistic identification with someone who is more clever, or (2) infinite patience to convince the delinquent that it is safe to give up narcissism.—R. E. Perl.

2282. Lourie, Reginald S. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. The pediatric-psychiatric viewpoint. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 237-242.—The pediatric psychiatrist is concerned with translating concepts of psychopathic behavior into everyday pediatric terms so that they can be applied at a practical level. A review of the field seems to indicate that we are approaching an exploration into the understanding of the biology of the instincts.—R. E. Perl.

2283. Lowrey, Lawson G. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. The development of psychopathic reactions. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 242-249.—The only criteria for determining what reactions are psychopathic derive from psychodynamics. Psychopathic reactions are multiple, repetitive, overdetermined or inadequate, damaging to self, not modified by experience; nor is there any conscious guilt or anxiety. A case history is quoted.—R. E. Perl.

2284. Lurie, Louis A. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. Psychopathic behavior of little known or idiopathic origin. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 224-226.—Organic diseases in children are often overlooked. The medical history of the child must be scrutinized from the standpoint of a possible encephalopathic condition complicating an acute infection or contagious disease occurring in the first decade. The neurological examination must include viewing the way the child relates to adults, and viewing the child's anxiety as a possible symptom of physical disorganization.—R. E. Perl.

2285. Nuttin, Josef. (U. Louvain, Belgium.) Intimacy and shame in the dynamic structure of personality. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 343-352.—Shame is connected with the combination of privacy and penetrability of human consciousness. The normal organization of personality involves different levels of privacy and social publicity, and there may be tension between these levels. The most important source of intimate contents in psychological life lies in the fact that human personality is constantly creating itself. When psychological contents break through the intimate personality core a special kind of emotional

feeling called shame may ensue. Shame may arise spontaneously upon awareness of inner personality—as in adolescence, or by change of bodily appearance.—W. L. Wilkins.

2286. Rabinovitch, Ralph D. Psychopathic behavior in infants and children: a critical survey of the existing concepts. Round Table, 1950. The concept of primary psychogenic acathexis. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 231-237.—While psychopathology is virtually untreatable, it can be prevented. When all neglected or abandoned children are provided, in place of institutional experience, the opportunity for a close continuing relationship with a gratifying substitute mother, and when all other infants have a similar experience with their own mothers, we shall have to pay less attention to problems of psychogenic acathexis.—R. E. Perl.

2287. Redl, Fritz. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The concept of ego disturbances and ego support. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 273-284.—The purpose of this paper is "(1) to lure the practitioner into becoming much more impressed with the need to be very specific in the use of the term 'ego disturbance;' and (2) to stimulate the clinician to seek a much wider repertoire of techniques, whenever he is confronted with the task of 'ego support.'" Examples of ego disturbance and ego support are drawn for the Detroit Group Project, an agency for group therapy for children on a small-club basis, the Detroit Group Project Summer Camp, and Pioneer House, a residential treatment home for ego-disturbed children.—R. E. Perl.

2288. Richter, Curt P. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) Psychotic behavior produced in wild Norway and Alexandrine rats apparently by the fear of food poisoning. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 189-202.—In five of 30 rats used for poisoning experiments, who survived, but with severe illness, initial poisoning, a peculiar type of behavior was noted—faced with a choice between poisoned and unpoisoned food they stood on hind legs in a corner of the cage for months, except when eating or drinking.—W. L. Wilkins.

2289. Sinha, Awadh Kishore Prasad. Experimental induction of anxiety by conditions of uncertainty. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 438-439.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 82 p., \$1.03, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2465.

(See also abstracts 1904, 1905, 2123)

SPEECH DISORDERS

2290. Fairbanks, Grant (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Bebout, Betty. A study of minor organic deviations in 'functional' disorders of articulation: 3. The tongue. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1950, 15, 348-352.—15 males and 15 females with superior consonant articulation, and 15 males and 15 females with inferior constant articulation were studied for the rate of movement of oral structures; the lips, the

tongue, the teeth and hard palate, and hearing. This paper reports maximum length of the protrusion of the tongue, length of tip of the tongue, maximum amount of tongue force, and percentage of error in duplication tongue position. The only significant sex differences were found in maximum tongue force, and the differences between ability groups were small, and generally not statistically significant although there was some indication that the size and shapes of tongues of inferior males may deserve further study.—*M. F. Palmer.*

2291. Ross, Marjorie M. Stuttering and the preschool child. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1950, 21, 23-54.—Stutterers who were given case work assistance were compared with those who were not given similar assistance. Mothers' attitudes were of great significance in relation to the success in treatment. A slightly larger per cent of those who had rejected treatment were improved 4 years later than of those who underwent treatment.—*G. Elias.*

(See also abstract 1854)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

2292. Arens, Richard, & Killian, Frederick W. Use of psychiatry in Soviet criminal proceedings. Part II. Psychiatry and criminal procedure. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 423-434.—Soviet forensic psychiatry is conservative while Soviet law has made far-reaching stride in the abandonment of the traditional. The psychiatrist in Russia is bound to answer for the accountability of the prisoner at the bar, but in other respects he has considerably more freedom and power as an expert witness than his American counterpart. Special provisions exist for protracted observations in special medical institutions where approved medical and psychological tests are given. The psychiatrist is permitted unhampered oral exposition of his findings, but must present opinions in intelligible language. Since the psychiatrists are state appointed, the "battle of the experts" does not occur.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2293. Balint, Michael. On punishing offenders. In *Wilbur, G. B. & Muensterberger, W., Psychoanalysis and culture*, (see 26: 1851), 254-279.—The public drama of punishing offenders is examined as to its structure and the parts played in it by the various actors and recommendations are made that will permit the principal actor, the offender, a better opportunity for a true catharsis. Research is recommended that will throw light on the "ontogenetic development of culture" and the way in which the offender "can acquire a social superego and learn a wholesome discipline."—*N. H. Pronko.*

2294. Bowman, Karl M. The problem of the sex offender. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 250-257.—A variety of sexual psychopaths is discussed from the point of view of etiology, diagnostic tests and treatment. It is concluded that there is no one overall way of attacking the problem and that research must be set up to answer a number of specific questions.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2295. Clinard, Marshall. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Sociologists and American criminology. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 41, 549-577.—American sociologists agree that the etiology of crime must be sought primarily in group experience. The eclectic approach combining constitutional, psychological, economic, and sociological factors is giving way to a specific psychological approach. Sociology and psychiatry, working together, may be able to work out a more complete theory of human behavior. The subject matter of criminology may be all violations of conduct norms, and not only criminal offenses.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2296. Davidoff, Eugene, & Noetzel, Elinor S. The child guidance approach to juvenile delinquency. New York: Child Care Publications, 1951. vi, 173 p. \$4.50.—The organization of the child guidance clinic should provide for primary agreement as to functions, duties, and responsibilities of the clinical team. The psychologist has a measurement and a therapeutic function: in the first case he should have freedom of choice of technique, and in the second may do deep therapy under psychiatric supervision and general counseling under psychiatric control. The function of a Child Guidance Clinic is to assist the personal and social readjustment of disturbed juveniles. Prevention, research, treatment, rehabilitation are among the clinic's chief duties.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2297. Ewerz, Robert Ray. An objective study of personality differences between well-adjusted and delinquent boys. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 57-67.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2298. Frankel, Emil. Juvenile delinquents in New Jersey state institutions. Trenton: New Jersey Dept. of Institutions and Agencies, 1950. 23 p.—This material consists of a twenty year statistical analysis of 6,474 male and 2,745 female juvenile delinquents for the period 1930-1949. Two pages of descriptive comments of the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg and the State Home for Girls at Trenton and 36 tables of statistical data comprise this report.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2299. Hartman, A. A. (*Boston U., Mass.*) Criminal aliases: a psychological study. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 49-56.—Aliases were studied from reports of Chicago and Illinois police, and the FBI. While some are legitimate, as anglicizing a foreign-sounding name, travelling incognito, or efforts of a released prisoner to rehabilitate himself, twice as often the purpose was intent toward future criminal acts. The alias group has a higher median IQ, fewer cases of mental defect, and greater mobility of past residence. Types of change of name are discussed at some length.—*R. W. Husband.*

2300. Louwage, F. E. Delinquency in Europe after World War II. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 42, 53-56.—Criminality in the Central European states rose to unprecedented proportions in 1945 and 1946 following the liberation of Europe. The reasons for this increase were: the paralysis of usual

methods of communication and business; destruction of cities; break-up of families; weapons indiscriminately obtained; scarcity of food; possibilities of large profits due to black market trading; unbalance of the male-female ratio; and, the presence of large numbers of displaced persons.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2301. Mann, Arthur. The problem of testing the defective delinquent. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 411-418.—The special difficulties involved in the testing of defective delinquents are discussed.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2302. Poucher, George E. The role of a juvenile court psychiatric clinic in the management of the defective delinquent. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 275-282.—The author describes defective delinquents as having many characteristics of a true neurosis affecting both behavior and intellectual performance. Routine training as delinquents results in improvement in many cases. Psychotherapy and special retraining techniques are indicated. The author argues the advantage of making schools for defective delinquents into special psychiatric hospitals.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2303. Ritey, Hector J. On the etiology of juvenile delinquency. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 439-445.—The causes of juvenile delinquency are very complex, but an examination of delinquency reveals that the causation in individual cases is tied to the existence of an area of less resistance. Study of the personality of delinquents should consider the determinate cause, and what caused the area of minor resistance. Statistics referring to social causation may be misleading, since high-income groups are able to handle juvenile delinquency without recourse to public agencies. Delinquency may be viewed as an accentuation of a destructive process, the catabolic phase of social metabolism.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2304. Rouke, Fabian L. Recent contributions to the study of criminogenesis. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 446-455.—Research in criminology has been developing slowly but promise is seen. Some 37 research studies done in the 1940's are reviewed by author. Among the things that are definitely known is that the intelligence of the prisoner is identical to the non-prisoner. "Studies of gross socio-economic conditions are more valuable to the political propagandists for misinterpretation of their significance than to criminologists who are seeking real causes." We need a universally applicable concept of criminal activity. Acts which violate fundamental rights is suggested as a workable unifying concept. Before we are able to plan research and establish a science, we need basic definitions.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2305. Schachter, M., & Cotte, S. (*Comité de l'enfance déficiente, Marseille, France.*) Contribution à l'étude de la sodomie infantile. (Contribution to the study of child sodomy.) *Encéphale* 1951, 40, 44-49.—Of 6000 juvenile court cases examined by the authors only three were charged with sodomy.

These three cases are described in some detail. The writers emphasize the fundamental role of unfavorable environmental factors—the same factors which are important also in the etiology of other abnormal and antisocial actions.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2306. Sellin, Thorsten. The sociological study of criminality. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 406-422.—The study of criminology has been done by a number of disciplines; in the United States chiefly by sociologists. Specialization of research is a characteristic of modern science. Monistic theories in criminology are no longer held. Cross fertilization of research by different disciplines is stimulating. Criminology is not a special field, but is the summation of knowledge of workers in different disciplines who are interested in crime. The sociologist, who has formerly used mass data, is beginning to use the individual clinical approach. Prediction studies of criminal behavior illustrate effective sociological research.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2307. Snodgrass, Richard M. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Crime and the constitution human: a survey. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 42, 18-52.—"The aim of the present paper is to survey the extent to which American investigators continue to rely on constitution, especially body build and other morphological traits, in the study of crime causation." American interest in the possible relation between constitution and crime began in the 1920's and since then a number of major investigations have been made. Conclusions reached by some investigators have not obtained general acceptance. Replication of some of these investigations using better techniques of measurement and better statistical and sampling procedures should be done. 62-item bibliography.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2308. Tappan, Paul W. Treatment of the sex offender in Denmark. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 241-249.—"Standards employed in selecting sex deviates for specialized treatment, methods of therapy in use, and valuations of their efficacy" are discussed as they apply to Denmark and several other countries. A comparison is made with the orientation toward such problems in the United States.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2309. Texas. State Youth Development Council. The community, the state, and the delinquent child. Austin, Texas: State Youth Development Council, 1950? 83 p.—The State Youth Development Council was organized in 1947 after a commission reported that the State schools for delinquent children were failing "to accomplish their social objective." The functions of the Council are (1) to aid children committed to the council, and (2) to help the counties to develop adequate services for the prevention and treatment of delinquency. Sections of this handbook for Juvenile Courts, Judges and Probation Officers discuss the causes of delinquency, which are stated to be mostly of environmental nature; the ideal juvenile court; the work of the probation officer; detention; records; state schools; community organizations and the preven-

tion of delinquency. The law creating the Youth Development Council is appended.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2310. Tillim, Sidney J. (*Nevada State Hosp., Reno.*) Mental disorder and criminal responsibility. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 41, 600-608.—The present yardstick for determining an individual's mental competency is based on the M'Naughten rules, formulated by 14 of the highest judges in England in 1843. These rules, in view of the progress of psychology in the past 100 years are unrealistic. The assumption of "free will" is a myth that has been destroyed, but precedent, lack of agreement on more flexible principles, and morbid social hostility toward criminals are the probable causes for continuing the M'Naughten rules.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2311. United Nations. Department of Social Affairs. Probation and related measures. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951. xvi, 407 p. \$3.00.—Part I, "The Meaning of Probation" attempts to define the term, finally considering probation to be conditional suspension of punishment when the offender is placed under personal supervision and is given individual guidance or treatment. Part II, "The Origin, Development and Spread of Probation and Related Measures" is an historical account of the development of probation throughout the world. Part III, "Probation and Related Measures in Selected Countries" is an analysis of probation in the United States, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. Part IV, "The Contents of Probation" discusses the methods and conditions of probation, including standards of service and training of personnel.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2312. Westwell, Arthur E. (*Montana State Training Sch., Boulder, Mont.*) The defective delinquent. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 283-289.—A plea is made for better care for the defective delinquents. The latter part of the paper is devoted to presenting quoted views on the problem which were gathered by means of an inquiry on a national level.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2313. Wilson, O. W. How to measure the extent of juvenile delinquency. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 435-438.—No better measure of the extent of criminology exists than a direct count of the number of crimes committed. Part I crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft) may be taken as an index of general criminality, since these are those which most people conceive of as crimes of greatest concern to the public. It is proposed that the system of *Uniform Crime Reports* be expanded to include annually the juvenile crime rate index to be divided into two parts for offenses committed by persons 15-17 yrs. of age and 18-20 years of age.—*R. J. Corsini.*

2314. Żebrowska, Maria. Wpływ wojny na przestępczość nieletnich. (The influence of war on juvenile delinquency.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(4), 12-26.—A report on the Geneva conference juvenile delinquency organized in 1947 by the

International Union of Care for Children. The findings are that there was a 100% to 200% increase in delinquency during the war years. The reasons for this are: economic conditions, resistance to occupation laws, disorganization of family life, disorganization of social and school life. Suggested remedies: better social and educational care and a change from legal and penal to a psychopedagogical treatment.—*L. Huttner.*

(See also abstracts 1878, 1894, 2210)

PSYCHOSES

2315. Aborn, Murray. A study of rigidity and distortion in normals and schizophrenics with controlled verbal material. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 441-442.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 84 p., \$1.05, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2336.

2316. Aronson, Marvin Lucius. A study of the Freudian theory of paranoia by means of a group of psychological tests. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 443-444.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 195 p., \$2.44, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2374.

2317. Balduzzi, Edoardo. (*Hosp. St. Anne, Paris.*) La psychose puerpérale. Essai d'interprétation pathogénique. (The puerperal psychosis; an attempt to interpret its pathogenesis). *Encéphale* 1951, 40, 11-43.—70 cases of puerperal psychosis were observed over a 5 year period. The author discusses incidence and possible contribution of psychic and somatic factors. The author concludes that during these times the diencephalon is in a very special reactive condition. The difference between the psychoses of pregnancy and those of the post-partum period illustrates the opposition between two biological phases: gradual adaptation to and compensation for progressive changes on the one hand, and abrupt decompensation, a sudden breakdown of the previously established equilibrium on the other hand. 37-item bibliography.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2318. Creak, Mildred. (*Hosp. for Sick Children, London.*) Psychoses in childhood. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 545-554.—Of 16 apparently congenital cases, 8 were probably also mentally deficient with serious developmental difficulties; 8 were distinctly psychotic and not defective—of these 8, 7 had highly intellectual and obsessional or psychopathic parents. Of 17 in which some period of normal development preceded onset, 6 were precipitated by protest over the arrival of another sibling, 2 by loss of a loved figure, 3 following illness. In only 3 cases was the psychosis itself the first sign of disturbance. In all cases speech faded rapidly to mutism.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2319. Delay, Jean; Pichot P., Puech, J., & Perse, J. L'acide glutamique en psychiatrie. (Glutamic acid in psychiatry.) *Sem. Hôp., Paris*, 1951, 27, 2143-2154.—Glutamic acid was administered to 11

patients presenting involutional psychoses. In 6 of the 11 patients there was distinct improvement, in 5 there was partial or no improvement. Before and after treatment, 10 patients of the group were given psychometric tests, 8 of whom showed significant intellectual gains.—F. C. Sumner.

2320. Fetterman, J. L. (Fetterman Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio.), Victoroff, V. M., & Horrocks, J. A ten-year follow-up study of electrocoma therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 264-270.—A 10-year follow-up study of 65 depressed patients who showed excellent immediate results of electrocoma therapy revealed that 45 were relatively well, 16 moderately or slightly improved and 4 unchanged or worse. Other valuable effects of ECT are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

2321. Fiamberti, A. M. L'acétylcholine dans la physiopathogénèse et dans la thérapie de la schizophrénie. (Acetylcholine in the physio-pathogenesis and therapy of schizophrenia.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 59-84.—The use of intravenous injections of acetylcholine in treating schizophrenia is compared with electric and metrazol convulsive therapy. Within a few seconds of the injection of 2 cc. of 0.50 gram of acetylcholine bromide solution the patient becomes unconscious and has very mild tonic and clonic spasms and recovers within a matter of minutes. This method produces mild convulsive states rather than the critical and violent convulsions electric and metrazol therapy create, and offers recovery which is permanent in most cases instead of the frequent relapses seen in the other treatment methods, particularly with schizophrenia. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2322. Fleck, Stephen, (U. Washington, Seattle.), & Gantt, W. Horsley. Conditional responses in patients receiving electric shock treatment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 280-288.—10 subjects were tested before, during and after electric shock therapy for their ability to form a conditioned response to a slightly painful stimulus. Decline in performance over 52 experiments was noted in 6 patients.—N. H. Pronko.

2323. Freeman, W. Plane of section in leucotomy in relation to social adjustment; a follow-up study of 1000 cases. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 3, 63-106.—Intelligence and personality tests are not particularly significant to alterations following frontal lobe operations. Social adjustment is a better measure. In about 50% of cases, there are outstanding benefits measured by social adjustment with some benefit in 30% and failure in the remaining 20%. Failures in psychosurgery result from operative complications, from inadequate locus of the operation, from poor selection of patients, and from too extensive operation. Spanish translation, French summary. 30 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2324. Guiraud, P. Pathogénie—etiologie des délires. (Pathogenesis and etiology of delusions.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rap-*

ports, 1950, 1, 1-57.—Guiraud states that psychiatrists have a general understanding in considering the delusions as an intellectual production outside of reality, accompanied by an unshakable conviction and an unreasonableness to refutation. He discusses several schools of thought regarding the etiology of delusion, including Jasper's school of phenomenology, the Psychoanalytic school, Janet's theories, the system of Bleuler, Clerambault's mental automatism, H. Ey's organo-dynamism and biological conceptions. English and Spanish summaries. 35 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2325. Kallmann, F. J. The genetics of psychoses; analysis of 1,232 twin index families. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 6, 1-40.—Adequate knowledge of genetic and constitutional background factors in the psychoses is indispensable for the purposes of effective psychiatric treatment, social management, and causally directed prevention. The author does not believe that serious behavior disorders can be dealt with on the basis of environmental change. Spanish and French summary. 66 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2326. Kino, F. F. (Middlewood Hosp. Sheffield 6, Eng.) Aliens' paranoid reaction. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 589-594.—Some Polish males, postwar immigrants to Great Britain, were admitted with agitated, fearful behavior. This is related to their attitudes toward their isolating environment with possible hypersensitivity.—W. L. Wilkins.

2327. McKinney, David W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Problems of the self in the light of the psychopathology of schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 331-339.—"This paper . . . represents an attempt to integrate certain conceptual formulations of an abnormal self-process derived from the range of characteristics denoted by the syndrome schizophrenia, on the one hand, with the conceptual formulations regarding the normal self-process reported by the social behaviorist, on the other. Studies such as this are aimed at, among other things, testing out 'role theory' and possibly enhancing its use as a theoretical framework for the accommodation of behavioral problems."—N. H. Pronko.

2328. Malmo, Robert B. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Experimental studies of mental patients under stress. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 169-180.—Anxiety patients, other patients, early schizophrenics, and normals were compared in a standard stress situation (pain) with schizophrenics and anxiety states showing most physiological reaction. Experiments on other areas suggest that subjective complaints of psychiatric patients have objective physiological counterparts, probably specific to the symptom.—W. L. Wilkins.

2329. Mayer-Gross, W. Psychopathology of delusions. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 1, 59-87.—Theories of Kretschmer, Freud, Bleuler, and Gruhle are examined. The author feels that paranoia is to be included within

the schizophrenic psychoses. Spanish and French summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2330. Meduna, L. J. (U. Illinois, Med. Sch., Chicago.) Clinical and biochemical indications of the convulsive and of the carbon dioxide treatments. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 135-161.—The biochemistry of blood and other body fluids, as related to convulsive therapy in schizophrenia, is discussed. Spanish and French summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2331. Merrell, David J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Inheritance of manic-depressive psychosis. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 272-279.—By applying the Hardy-Weinberg formula to detailed data on admission of manic-depressive patients to psychiatric hospitals it is concluded that the "best genetic explanation . . . is that of a single autosomal dominant gene with incomplete penetrance." Brief review of the literature on topic is also presented.—L. A. Pennington.

2332. Morselli, G. E. *Recherches expérimentales et délirées.* (Experimental researches and delusions.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 1, 89-123.—The experimental data which may throw some light on the psychopathology of delusions are considered. Some data appear to be useful in understanding the relation between the delusions of "depersonalization" and the disturbances of the self-consciousness of one's body. While accepting Dugas' concept of the reciprocal influence between the self-consciousness of one's body disturbances, and the phenomena of depersonalization, there is no acceptance of the "derivation" from one to the others. English and Spanish summaries.—A. J. Bachrach.

2333. Ødegaard, Ørnulv. (U. Oslo, Norway.) On the psychology of social groups as illustrated by their incidence of mental disorders. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 459-464.—A complete registry of all first admissions in Norway since 1916 shows that of all Norwegians surviving until age 80, 4.5 will be hospitalized, and single persons will be more readily hospitalized than married—an obvious selective factor. For quislings 35% more persons than average had been hospitalized in recent years. Social selection is a crucial factor in social psychopathology.—W. L. Wilkins.

2334. Penrose, L. S. Research methods in human genetics. *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 6, 41-54.—Most theories about the inheritance of psychoses are essentially speculative. This is true because of the impossibility of an experimental attack on human heredity. The author describes what he considers necessary procedures in studying the problems of heredity of mental illness.—A. J. Bachrach.

2335. Pittman, A. R., Bennett, R. E., Garber, R. S., & Wilson, W. W. (New Jersey State Hosp., Trenton.) Transorbital lobotomy in chronically disturbed patients. *Welfare Reporter*, 1951, 6(4), 3-5.—The advantages of transorbital lobotomy are greater than those of the prefrontal type, and there

are no apparent disadvantages. 200 psychotics, considered hopeless as far as any degree of improvement was concerned, were operated on. All had had at least one, and usually most of the therapies generally given. Operative results were followed for at least 6 months. Following the operation, 13% left the hospital, 45% are being considered for discharge or are working around the hospital, many able to leave if responsible persons in the community could be found to receive them, 11% no longer require seclusion, 29.5% were unimproved, and 1.5% were operative deaths. No case became more difficult to manage following the operation.—N. M. Locke.

2336. Polônio, Pedro. *Estrutura das psicoses e tratamento insulínico.* (Structure of the psychoses and insulin treatment.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2(2), 36-212.—In 495 patients treated with insulin and in 436 patients not so treated, all followed up for a period of 5 to 14 years, was studied the influence on prognosis of the following factors: heredity, age, sex, body type, personality, psychogenetic and exogenic factors, type of onset and evolution, duration of illness, psychological and somatic symptoms. 295 of those treated with insulin were schizophrenics and 216 of those not so treated were schizophrenics. In the insulin-treated group was studied the effect on the recovery rate of the following factors: technic of treatment, the number of insulin days, coma days, depth of coma, total dosage of insulin, maximum and minimum dosage of coma, sensitization and resistance, combined findings, blood findings.—F. C. Sumner.

2337. Ressler, Joseph Edward. The pre-recognition responses of schizophrenic patients and normals in a word association test. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 447.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript 32 p., \$1.00, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2353.

2338. Rümke, H. C. *Signification de la phénoménologie dans l'étude clinique des délirants.* (Significance of phenomenology in the clinical study of sufferers of delusions.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 1, 125-209.—Phenomenology considers that delusions are generally occurring human reactions and phenomenological anthropology has tended to overemphasize the difference between the schizophrenic's world and that of the normal person, which involves the danger that the schizophrenic will be further removed from the therapist than he already is. It is not infrequent for the schizophrenic to be much closer to reality than we believe him to be. English translation, English and Spanish summaries. 63 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

2339. Shakow, David. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Some psychological features of schizophrenia. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 383-390.—The widespread disturbance of function in the schizophrenic does not lie at the level of sensory or reflex phenomena, but in perceptual organization and in voluntary behavior,

especially where such is demanded by social norms. The schizophrenic is unable to take and maintain a definite set—he withdraws, simplifies, and handles unsuccessfully a complicated situation. He is responsive to environmental stimulation only superficially.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2340. Simkin, James Solomon. An investigation of differences in intellectual factors between normal and schizophrenic adults. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 448-449.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 104 p., \$1.30, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2464.

2341. Slater, Eliot T. O. (*National Hosp., Queen Square, WC1, London.*) Evaluation of electric convulsion therapy as compared with conservative methods of treatment in depressive states. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 567-569.—Re-examination of the data on effects of ECT reported by Karagulla (see 25: 5501) shows that ECT has real effects on duration of hospitalization and recovery rates.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2342. Starer, Emanuel. An analysis of the type and direction of aggression and sources of frustration as shown by the results of the Rozenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, Rorschach findings, and case history for a group of anxiety neurotic and a group of paranoid schizophrenic patients. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 178-179.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 194 p., \$2.43, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2199.

2343. Szalita-Pemow, Alberta. (*Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.*) Remarks on pathogenesis and treatment of schizophrenia. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 295-300.—A conceptual framework that the author has found useful in understanding and working with schizophrenics is presented with the view that other investigators may validate, modify, or nullify some of the concepts. The fundamental hypothesis is that the future schizophrenic is exposed in infancy to overwhelming anxiety before he is able to cope with it.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2344. Wallerstein, Robert S. (*Menninger Sch. of Psychiatry, Topeka, Kans.*) Treatment of the psychosis of general paresis with combined sodium amytal and psychotherapy; report of a case. *Psychiatry*, 1951, 14, 307-317.—An advanced case of deterioration and dementia associated with taboparesis is discussed. While pharmacologic therapy had halted the progress of brain damage, it did not affect the psychotic picture. Its temporary reversal by sodium amytal and more lasting reversal through intense psychotherapy are said to indicate that the same psychodynamic terms apply to paresis as to the functional psychoses.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 2223, 2243)

PSYCHONEUROSES

2345. Ajuriaguerra, J. (*Hosp. Henri Rousselle, Paris.*) Le problème de l'hystérie. (The problem of

hysteria.) *Encéphale* 1951, 40, 50-87.—This is a critical review of older theories and more recent publications bearing on various aspects of hysteria. The first part contains a discussion of the physical bases which have been suggested and findings pertaining to them. In the second part, entitled "the conflict," there is a brief presentation of salient points of classical and recent psychoanalytic writings on the topic, supplemented by modern conditioned reflex theory. There follows a discussion of hysterical-epileptoid seizures in which the author attempts to integrate psychological and physiological components. 40-item bibliography.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2346. Croft, Phyllis G. (*Whitchurch Hosp. Cardiff, Wales.*) Some observations on neurosis in farm animals. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 584-588.—Hypotheses concerning animal neuroses are drawn from the author's work with her own goats as well as from the literature.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2347. Eysenck, H. J. & Prell, D. B. (*Maudsley Hosp., London.*) The inheritance of neuroticism: an experimental study. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1951, 97, 441-465.—Twenty-five pairs of identical and 25 pairs of fraternal twins were tested with 17 tests related to personality—21 neurotic children being also tested as controls. Factor analysis (criterion analysis) was carried out and interclass correlations derived for the identical and fraternal twins, these correlations being .851 and .217, and these lead to an h^2 value of .810, suggesting that about 80% of individual differences in the neuroticism factor were due to heredity. While this may not be quite accurate, it is concluded that the factor of neuroticism is not a statistical artefact, but constitutes a biological unit which is inherited as a whole.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2348. Hover, Gerald Leslie. An investigation of differences in intellectual factors between normal and neurotic adults. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 423-424.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript 129 p., \$1.61, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2408.

2349. McFie, J., Piercy, M. F., & Zangwill, O. L. The Rorschach Test in obsessional neurosis with special reference to the effects of pre-frontal leucotomy. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 162-179.—Detailed presentation of eight cases with discussion of trends found. Pre-tests and post-tests are presented and discussed. The cases are of long-standing obsessional neurosis. Some sustained improvement was found in four cases. Agreement between Rorschach and clinical evaluation was found to be good in the majority of these cases.—*C. L. Winder.*

2350. Schur, Heinrich. (*Landesgerichtsstrasse 18, Wien I, Austria.*) Die Organneurosen. (The organ-neuroses.) *Wien. med. Wschr.*, 1951, 101, 323-325.—The organ-neuroses, styled today as psychosomatic diseases are here regarded as evidence of the memory of matter, a notion set forth first by Hering.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstracts 2240, 2243, 2342)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

2351. Caffey, Eugene, M. Jr., & Beeton, N. A. Behavior changes preceding Addison's disease. *Neuropsychiat.*, 1951, 1, 3-12.—The case of a 23 year old man complaining of weakness, anorexia, and nausea, diagnosed as Addison's disease, is reported. Preceding the diagnosis this man had had a number of behavior symptoms for a period of several years.—A. Weider.
2352. Cormia, Frank E. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Basic concepts in the production and management of the psychosomatic dermatoses. *Brit. J. Derm.*, 1951, 63, 83-92; 129-151.—In 137 patients with various types of psychosomatic dermatoses the most common complaints were anogenital pruritus (40), lichen Vidal (18) and neurotic excoriations (15). The presenting dermatosis was the sole cutaneous psychosomatic manifestation in 71.8% of the cases. Severe family maladjustments were present in 57% of the patients, maladjustments in early life in 62%, and long-standing adult maladjustments in 80%. Major conflicts occurred in early life in 44% of the group, in adult sexual life in 52%, in domestic life in 37%, in the work sphere in 30%, and in the social life in 11%. Recent psychic trauma of a major degree occurred in 12% of patients. A positive correlation between personality type and individual dermatoses was present in only a few syndromes.—F. C. Sumner.
2353. Hoff, Hans. Die neurotische Krebsfurcht. (Neurotic fear of cancer.) *Wien. med. Wschr.*, 1951, 101, 573-576.—A description of neurotic cancer-fear in a number of male and female individuals is given. The author characterizes this form of neurosis as (1) a regression, (2) an irrationality, (3) a tendency to repetition, and (4) a contradiction of the neurosis to the whole personality. Cancer propaganda is seen responsible for spread of cancer-neurosis.—F. C. Sumner.
2354. Huse, Betty. Rheumatic fever and the child's emotions. *Child*, 1951, 16, 3-4; 11.—The child with rheumatic fever may exhibit difficulties in behavior development. Both child and parent must understand the nature of the illness and the necessity of adjusting experience to the organic limitations.—M. F. Fiedler.
2355. Lawrence, Ray Margaret. An investigation of selected physical, psychological and sociological factors associated with migraine and psychogenic headache. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 171-172.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 265 p., \$3.31, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2186.
2356. Plesch, Egon. A Rorschach study of rosacea and morbid blushing. *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 24, 202-205.—"Fifty patients suffering from rosacea and/or morbid blushing and fifty suitable controls were given the Rorschach test." According to Rorschach criteria, the patients were predominantly neurotics while the controls were not. Patients showed an undesirable CF, C balance, more M-responses, "castration and homosexual phantasies," and used eyes in many concepts. All of these factors were less pronounced in the control group.—C. L. Winder.
2357. Schachter, —. Les troubles neuropsychopathologiques des enfants ayant eu une coqueluche précoce. (Neuropsychopathological disturbances of children who have had precocious whooping cough.) *Rev. méd. Est.*, 1951, 76, 11-21.—Examination of 15 subjects who had had precocious whooping cough (in course of first 3 years of life) but without being complicated with neurologic manifestations revealed the existence of character disturbances in all. In certain cases there were nocturnal fears, nightmares, and explosions of anger; in others language defects (stuttering, lisping), or an arrest of its development. In 40% of the cases mental retardation was noted. The author believes the neurophilia of the whooping cough virus is causal factor in these character disturbances.—F. C. Sumner.
2358. Shock, Nathan W. (Baltimore (Md.) City Hospitals.) Physiological manifestations of chronic emotional states. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 277-283.—The less severe emotional states, like anxiety, have physiological reverberations which may be interpreted by a patient as disease. Anxiety initiates a chain of physiological processes, many of which are mediated by the autonomic nervous system. Physiologically, these changes can be observed in heart rate, blood pressure, EKG, cardio-spasm, pylorospasm, or spastic colon. In other patients effects have been shown to result from hyperventilation. Chronic physiological changes resulting from emotional states may result in structural pathology and frank disease.—W. L. Wilkins.
2359. Wittkower, E. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Acne vulgaris: a psychosomatic study. *Brit. J. Derm.*, 1951, 63, 214-223.—Study of acne vulgaris in 64 male and female patients above 18 years of age reveals these patients classifiable as (1) rigid personalities; (2) rebels and dreamers; (3) overgrown children, and (4) sufferers from gross psychological disorders. Inhibition of sexuality was a common feature. In general, one may say that the patients studied were arrested in their emotional and psychosexual development at the stage of puberty. There is no evidence that there is a corresponding delay in physical development. A cleavage appears to exist between physical development on one hand and emotional and psychosexual development on the other hand.—F. C. Sumner.
2360. Wolff, Harold G. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Life situations, emotions, and bodily disease. In Reymert, M. L., *Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 284-324.—Human reactions to threat of blocking of fulfillment of the individual's potential result in the mobilization of the body's resources and also of the feelings and attitudes which eventually have the same goals. Reviewed are bodily changes

in reaction to various threats which are mustered for emergency need normally, but sometimes for chronic needs. Maintenance of such measures results in symptoms and tissue damage. Much human suffering results from the use of short-term measures for long-term needs.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2361. Burlingame, C. Charles. An important ancillary of psychosurgery. *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2(2), 11-19.—At the Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., Rorschach tests show continued pathology in post-lobotomy patients despite apparent recovery. An important supplement to psychosurgery is rehabilitation. The rehabilitation facilities for psychosurgery patients at the Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn., are described.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2362. Cerletti, U. L'électrochoc. (Electric shock.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 1-52.—The clinical symptomatology of the epileptic attack and the electroshock convulsion are studied along with electroencephalographic data and humoral modifications in electroconvulsive therapy. The techniques of application and the apparatus utilized are discussed but the main emphasis in the paper is upon biological and neuropathological aspects. French, English and Spanish summaries.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

2363. Crothers, Bronson. (Harvard U., Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Clinical aspects of cerebral palsy. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1951, 164, 300-306.—Uniformity is assumed, or the capacity for normal development, at conception. "A child has cerebral palsy, when it has suffered injury to the brain occurring during the period of rapid development from conception to three years, which distorts orderly development and leads to abnormal motor control." This paper is concerned with the possibilities for evolving methods for studying the development of the injured organism and for the adjustment that it can make to society. Illustrative case histories are presented.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

2364. Dolphin, Jane (Florida State U., Tallahassee.), & Cruickshank, William M. Pathology of concept formation in children with cerebral palsy. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 386-392.—On the Picture Object test a group of cerebral palsy children selected a significantly greater number of objects than did a normal group. Qualitative differences between the groups revealed that the palsied group made more selections based on secondary qualifications, chose a larger number of uncommon objects, dramatized the pictures in their selection and extended them into time and space, frequently rejected an object once chosen, and were sometimes unable to organize the picture into a meaningful whole.—*V. M. Staudt.*

2365. Dreszer, R. Note sur le rétablissement de la conscience après les chocs thérapeutiques. (A note on the reestablishment of consciousness after therapeutic shocks.) *Congrès International de Psychiatrie, Paris, Rapports*, 1950, 4, 53-57.—The

author reports on the work of Schramm who established four types of conscious recovery following shock, which are based on the delay in the reestablishment of reaction to tactile and sensory stimulants, verbal material, autopsychic orientation, and allopsychic orientation. English and Spanish summaries.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

2366. Elvin, M. B., & Oldfield, R. C. (Institute of Experimental Psychology, Oxford U., Eng.) Disabilities and progress in a dysphasic university student. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1951, 14 (2), 118-128.—A young healthy and highly intelligent man who sustained a penetrating head injury producing an initially severe dysphasia and who subsequently took up the open scholarship he had previously won at the University and obtained second class honors. A number of the essays written by the patient as student are analyzed and his progress traced in respect both of linguistic and intellectual skills. His condition also was assessed at intervals clinically and by psychometric methods.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2367. Feiling, Anthony. (Ed.) (St. George's Hosp., London.) Modern trends in neurology. London: Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 1951. ix, 717 p. 63s.—The aim of this book as the editor tells in a brief preface is "to help the neurologist and the post graduate student by condensing herein some at least of the more interesting and valuable additions to the science and practice of neurology which recent years have produced." The 20 chapters of the book are entitled and authored as follows: Conduction of the nervous impulse, W. A. H. Rushton; The frontal lobes and their functions, D. Denny-Brown; Headache, E. Charles Kunkle & Harold G. Wolff; The cerebral palsies of infancy, William G. Wyllie; Arachnoiditis, J. St. C. Elkington; Meningitis, J. B. Gaylor; Acute poliomyelitis, Douglas McAlpine; Radiculitis, Redner Ironside; Syphilis of the nervous system, C. Worster-Drought; Abscess of the brain, Joe Pennybacker; Intracranial tumours, D. W. C. Northfield & Dorothy Russell; Chronic subdural effusions, Valentine Logue; Intracranial aneurysms, S. P. Meadows; Certain vascular diseases of the nervous system, P. C. P. Cloake & Gilbert S. Hall; Myasthenia gravis, S. Nevin; Rupture of the intervertebral disc, William J. Mixter; Nervous and vascular pressure syndromes of the thoracic inlet and cervico-axillary canal, F. M. R. Walshe; Epilepsy, Michael Kremer; Clinical electroencephalography, Denis Williams; Diagnostic neuroradiology, J. W. D. Bull.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2368. Goldman, George David. An investigation of the similarities in personality structure of idiopathic epileptics, hysterical convulsives, and neurological patients. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 176-177.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 256 p., \$3.20, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2182.

2369. Halpern, L. (Rothschild Hadassah U. Hosp., Jerusalem, Israel.) A sensory pattern in

radicular sciatica. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 221-230.—A disturbance of superficial and deep sensibility is reported in cases of radicular sciatica. The disturbance in the former extended over the whole outside of the leg, involving the outer three toes and the hip. Since these boundaries do not correspond either to the peripheral or to the segmental innervation, they are believed to be involved with the first sacral root. Disturbed deep sensibility involved sporadic impairment of the sense of vibration and continual disturbance of the sense of position in the outer three toes. This sensory pattern is found in pure radicular sciatica as well as in combination with other spinal diseases.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2370. Hecaen, H., de Ajuriaguerra, J. & Massonnet, J. (*Hôpital Sainte Anne, Paris.*) Les troubles visuo-constructifs par lésion pariéto-occipitale droite; rôle des perturbations vestibulaires. (Visuo-motor difficulties due to parieto-occipital lesion; rôle of vestibular perturbations.) *Encéphale* 1951, 40, 122-179.—This is an analysis of the visuo-motor performances and difficulties described in patients with parieto-occipital lesions of the non-dominant hemisphere. Detailed observations of 6 cases with right parieto-occipital tumors are reported. In general, simple designs are well executed; more complex designs involving spatial judgments of distances and proportions bring out the defect, as do also simple perspective drawings and block design tests. The relative predominance of either kinesthetic-motor or visuo-motor disturbances may be related either to differences in the site of the lesion or to premorbid individual differences. 26 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

2371. Heuyer, G., & Feld, M. Applications neuro-chirurgicales en psychiatrie infantile. (Neurosurgical applications in child psychiatry.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2(2), 226-242.—The child may suffer cerebral lesion at any stage of his intra-uterine as well as post-uterine development. Neurosurgical techniques used in adults are applicable in children and permit establishment of a certain number of objective criteria of actual lesions in the infantile brain. On the basis of case-material the author discusses prefrontal psychosurgery in children chiefly in such cases as oligophrenic agitation, serious character disorders, psychic epilepsy, and infantile dementias.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2372. Kaye, Irving. What are the evidences of social and psychological maladjustment revealed in a study of seventeen children who have idiopathic petit mal epilepsy? *J. child Psychiat.*, 1951, 2, 115-160.—17 children between the ages of 6 and 17 diagnosed as idiopathic petit mal epilepsy were studied from the point of view of their social history, test performance and estimates of adjustment. The data suggest that children with this diagnosis are socially and psychologically maladjusted. This maladjustment can be explained on the basis of poor parent-child relationships without necessary relation to seizures. The seizures, however, add further stress to the relationship.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2373. Leigh, Randolph. Epilepsy and rehabilitation. *Neuropsychiat.*, 1951, 1, 33-46.—The author discusses: what is epilepsy?; the external and internal factors which set off the seizure; the different types of epilepsies; diagnostic and treatment procedures; and rehabilitation.—*A. Weider.*

2374. Wentworth-Rohr, Ivan. A study in the differential diagnosis of idiopathic and symptomatic epilepsy through psychological tests. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 180-181.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 267 p., \$3.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2201.

2375. Winfield, Don L. (*Kennedy VA Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.*) Intellectual performance of cryptogenic epileptics, symptomatic epileptics, and posttraumatic encephalopathies. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1951, 46, 336-343.—Symptomatic epileptics and posttraumatic encephalopathies show impairment of function on specialized tests of intelligence, whereas cryptogenic epileptics do not. This seems to support the view that it is the presence of the brain damage and not the presence of the epileptic condition which is responsible for impaired intellectual function.—*L. N. Solomon.*

(See also abstract 1931, 2184)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

2376. Punke, Harold H., Vocational morale and vocational education. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 53-55.—With the increasing complexity and size of the government and industry the problem of morale has become an increasingly insistent one. Basically, "the more information one has on an issue, the less effective are emotionalized efforts to win his support. Information thus contributes to perspective, and perspective aids morale." Four primary questions are raised concerning the developing of perspective and morale. Specific consideration is given to possible procedures by private enterprise. The perspective approach is new and contrary to the acceptance as commonplace by industry and government, of the customary costly evidence of low morale.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

(See also abstracts 1885, 1890, 1901, 2445)

SCHOOL LEARNING

2377. Anderson, Kenneth E. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) Achievement of twins in science. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 261-266.—This investigation was directed toward determining the resemblance of twins in academic achievement in high-school biology and chemistry. The population consisted of 11 pairs of twins of whom 8 pairs were of like sex, and 11 pairs of unrelated boys and girls used for control purposes. Statistical analysis of Otis IQ's and achievement scores demonstrated that both IQ and academic achievement in these areas are more similar for twins than for unrelated pairs of boys and girls. "As far as this study is concerned, it is evi-

dent that heredity exerts an influence not only in the realm of intelligence but also in the ability to acquire knowledge of science as measured by the examinations used."—G. G. Thompson.

2378. [Anonymous.] Toward more effective films. *Bus. Screen*, 1951, 12, 16.—Two technical reports issued by the Pennsylvania State College in cooperation with the Special Devices Center are abstracted in detail. The reports are: (1) The Classroom Communicator; (2) The Film Analyzer. Each abstract gives the following information about each instrument: what it is, operational characteristics and conclusions and applications.—E. W. Faison.

2379. Arnsperger, V. C. (*Ency. Brit. Films, Inc., Wilmette, Ill.*) Developing basic concepts through visual aids. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 101-103.—"An examination of the factors which affect the process of learning to read will reveal that the most important single factor in developing this skill is the background of experience which the child brings with him when he first encounters the problem of learning to read." One of the advantages of the use of a film is the constant reference in experience to the words. The basic rationale for films in teaching reading and the considerations in its use are discussed.—R. S. Waldrop.

2380. Beck, Harriett Behm Kraemer. Relationship of emotional factors in early childhood to subsequent growth and to achievement in reading. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 283-285.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 296 p., \$3.70, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2323.

2381. Boeck, Clarence H. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The inductive-deductive compared to the deductive-descriptive approach to laboratory instruction in high school chemistry. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 247-253.—The achievement of high-school students in chemistry was determined under two experimental conditions: the inductive-deductive approach in which the laboratory was used to work on problems the students had a real desire to solve, and the deductive-descriptive approach in which the laboratory exercises were taken from a representative published manual. The inductive-deductive approach proved to be significantly superior in promoting "knowledge of and ability to use the scientific method with an accompanying scientific attitude."—G. G. Thompson.

2382. Book, Howard A. An analysis of contemporary theories of learning with a view toward their applicability in classroom teaching situations. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 285-287.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1948, University of Kansas. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 296 p., \$3.70, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2324.

2383. Corvini, Rudolph. Reading instruction in college: the evaluation of a self-administering program. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 46-47.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 495 p., \$6.19, Uni-

versity Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2178.

2384. Dyer, Henry S. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The effect of recency of training on the College Board French scores. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 105-106.—L. R. Tucker has stated that "since tests in French, German, Latin, and Spanish are now scaled on groups of students having the same average Verbal Aptitude scores and the same average amount of training in the respective languages, 'a direct comparison between scores in the various language tests' is made possible." The above claim fails to consider the recency of the study of a particular language. Two tables present statistical information supporting the view that "as training becomes less recent, the French score a person is likely to make becomes lower. . . ." The factor of recency appears to be significant enough to require consideration in scaling.—R. S. Waldrop.

2385. Graves, Winifred Silbey. Adolescents' musical training as a function of parent-child relationships and associated personality variables. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 75-76.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, Columbia University. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 106 p., \$1.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2110.

2386. Great Britain. Ministry of Education. Reading ability; some suggestions for helping the backward. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1950, 50 p. 40c. (Available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—This report gives first a discussion for the general reader of the problem of illiteracy in England following World War II. The main causes of retardation are found in personal handicaps, home conditions, and school conditions. Social and educational means of dealing with these problems, in civilian and military situations, are discussed. Secondly, the detailed results of an investigation of the incidence of illiteracy among 15 year olds and young adult male recruits are reported. Defining illiteracy as a reading level of less than 7 years and semi-literacy as a level between 7 and 9 years, the incidence of these two conditions was 1.4% and 4.3% respectively among the 15 year olds, 1.0% and 2.6% respectively among the adults.—M. Murphy.

2387. Khan, M. Holim. Attitude of the pupils toward geography. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 153-157.—In this study made by the author to determine the degree of and reasons for like or dislike of geography, reasons were listed for the "convenience" of the students, which they checked. The questionnaire used contained 5 items. The causes of dislike found were: (1) it is taught in an uninteresting manner; (2) it is not paying in the examination; (3) it is not useful; (4) it is not interesting.—Y. Gredler.

2388. Kishler, John P. The differential prediction of learning from a motion picture by means of indices of identification potential derived from atti-

tudes toward the main character. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1950. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 407-413.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2389. Love, Robert A. A call for action. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 227-231.—". . . fewer than 10 per cent of evening students complete the curriculum and receive degrees." The schools must accept the responsibility for this condition. Attention to this situation at City College has resulted in a reduction in drop-outs. Twelve major reasons for drop-outs were discovered upon analysis of the individual cases. There are numerous reasons for drop-outs which are attributable to the college itself. Figures are quoted to show that this high drop-out rate is not limited to the night-school student.—R. S. Waldrop.

2390. Nelson, Edward Houston. The relation of knowledge about reproduction to the amount reproduced. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses, 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 149-161.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2391. Neu, D. Morgan. The effect of attention-gaining devices on film-mediated learning. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1950. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 414-418.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

2392. Schunert, Jim. (*San Diego State Coll., Calif.*) The association of mathematical achievement with certain factors resident in the teacher, in the teaching, in the pupil, and in the school. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1951, 19, 219-238.—The relationships between mathematical achievement and certain teacher, pupil, and instruction factors were investigated in a population of 100 secondary schools selected by stratified-proportionate sampling from Minnesota's 522 public secondary schools. Statistical analysis of the obtained data support the following representative conclusions: boys exceed girls in geometry achievement; students of teachers graduated from universities and private colleges exceed students of teacher-college-trained teachers in mathematics achievement; frequent reviews, differentiated assignments, regular study of life applications, and supervised study periods favored mathematics achievement of secondary school pupils. Many other specific conclusions were drawn about mathematics instruction in the public secondary schools of Minnesota.—G. G. Thompson.

2393. Siegel, Harold H. Differential diagnosis of optometric reading problems. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 1481-1484.—The significance of impaired abstraction for space and form is emphasized in analysis of deficient reading skill.—D. Shaad.

2394. Walton, Lewis E. Comparative academic records of veterans and non-veterans at the University of Miami. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 70-72.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1950, University of Pennsylvania. Microfilm of complete manuscript 203 p., \$2.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2099.

2395. Wheeler, L. R., (*U. Miami, Fla.*) The relation of reading to intelligence. *Sch. & Soc.*, 70, 1949, 225-227.—Evidence is cited to the effect that reading ability is not necessarily a measure of intelligence, and may be the critical factor in academic success in college. Correlations between reading skill and parts of the ACE are: .70 with L score, .36 with Q score, and .71 with total score. The development of reading ability is a variable factor. "Only after the reading skills are mastered somewhere near commensurately with aptitudes is it reasonable to assume that ability to read will serve as a valid medium of mental measurement." 13 references.—R. S. Waldrop.

2396. Wladaver, Irwin. The plane-trace vs. the edge-view system of teaching descriptive geometry. A classroom experiment comparing their relative effectiveness in learning. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 72-74.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 254 p., \$3.18, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2202.

(See also abstracts 1887, 1888, 1889)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

2397. Cumings, Edgar C. (*DePauw U., Greencastle, Ind.*) Causes of student withdrawals at DePauw University. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 152-153.—A carefully planned and executed exit interview system has been established at DePauw. Withdrawals for the academic year 1947-48 are classified by academic classes and by cause of withdrawal. "To sum up, . . . the plan may dissuade some students from leaving; and the general effect on the student is one of good will toward the university."—R. S. Waldrop.

2398. Drucker, A. J. & Remmers, H. H. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Citizenship attitudes of graduated seniors at Purdue University, U. S. college graduates and high-school pupils. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 231-235.—A scale for use in determining citizenship attitude was devised, using 14 of the questions asked in a Time Magazine questionnaire of 1947, and introducing 12 new questions dealing with similar topics. When 12,000 high-school pupils were given the scale, better scores were made by those whose fathers had had general education in college. It was also found that scores on this scale indicated significantly better citizenship attitudes among students taking general (science) education than among those specializing in engineering. These differences persisted even when the factors of socioeconomic status and father's education were held constant. The authors conclude that general, rather than occupationally specialized education, contributed to good citizenship attitude.—E. B. Mallory.

2399. Henderson, Romeo C. The academic adaptability of Negro junior college graduates to senior college. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations* . . . 1950. State Col-

lege, Pa., 1951, 13, 250-254.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2400. Hieronymus, A. N. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) A study of social class motivation: relationships between anxiety for education and certain socio-economic and intellectual variables. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 193-205.—"Anxiety for education" is regarded as including the affective evaluation of education and the expectation of attaining socio-economic goals which depend largely upon education. No unitary score for this concept is offered, but the authors believe its presence is demonstrated by their analyses of the relationships of socio-economic status, present and expected, attitude toward education, and standard intelligence scores, obtained for 610 pupils in the ninth grade. Expected socio-economic status showed correlation of about .60 with present economic status and of about .40 with test intelligence. Attitude toward education was found to have correlation of only about .30 with present socio-economic status but of approximately .50 with expected status.—E. B. Mallory.

2401. Kinney, Elva E. A study of peer group social acceptability at the fifth grade level in a public school. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 259-264.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2402. Mitchell, Philip Harold. An evaluation of the relationship of values to sociometric selection. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 304-305.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 262 p., \$3.28, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2435.

2403. Phanishayi, R. A. Causes of smoking habit in college students—an investigation. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1951, 9, 29-37.—This study of the smoking habits of college students in India analyses the causes into six categories, viz.: Social, Sexual, Anticipated advantages, Exploratory, Self-assertive and Economic. "Smoking is not the result of any one cause or set of causes."—C. Schmehl.

2404. Reynolds, Floyd Johnson. Factors of leadership among seniors of Central High School, Tulsa, Oklahoma. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 200-202.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2405. Selders, Gilbert R. W. A study of the academic, social and personal needs of students of the Pennsylvania State College for the years 1948-1950 through an analysis of instruments administered in education 105. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 289-297.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2406. Stewart, Charles R. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) TV and prevalence of ocular discomfort in school children. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 1145-1154.—30% of pupils having television sets reported some visual discomfort; analysis failed to

reveal any single factor in vision tests which could be correlated with this discomfort.—D. Shaad.

2407. Tuddenham, Read D. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Studies in reputation. III. Correlates of popularity among elementary-school children. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 257-276.—The Reputation Test provides data on 1439 school children of Berkeley, California regarding the characteristics which run parallel with, or contrary to, the aspect of popularity. Sex, and grade differences were studied. Factor analysis was used to represent the interrelationships among test-item pairs, and to find factors accounting for variance in each set of data. Likeableness attended more aggressive traits in boys than in girls, and from the 1st to the 5th grade, accompanied a more consistent group of qualities in boys than in girls. The patterns of traits correlating with popularity become more definite in the higher grades.—E. B. Mallory.

2408. Walter, Lowell M. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), & Marzolf, Stanley S. The relation of sex, age and school achievement to levels of aspiration. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 285-292.—Using an instrument comparable to the "aspiration board" developed by J. B. Rotter, achievement and aspiration scores were found for 80 pupils in the laboratory schools at Illinois State Normal University in grades 4, 6, 8, and 12. The task was to hit a ball with a cue so that it would stop at the placed scored 10. It was found that the average discrepancy between achievement and subsequent goal was greater for boys than for girls. Variance from grade to grade was not significant. The differences between groups with above-average and below-average achievement scores were not consistent in the four grades tested.—E. B. Mallory.

(See also abstract 2064)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

2409. Cain, Leo F., & Rothstein, Jerome H. Project on problems of the education of mentally retarded adolescents in secondary schools being conducted at San Francisco State College. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 84-85.—This is a preliminary outline of a two year research project set up at San Francisco State College for the purpose of studying problems related to the education and adjustment of mentally retarded students in the secondary schools in the State of California. The major objectives of the project are defined as well as the tentative plans for the conduct of the study.—V. M. Staudt.

2410. Cruickshank, William M. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) Research in the education of children with retarded mental development. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 308-312.—A survey of research in education of the mentally retarded as reported by 14 institutions is described by the author who stresses the need for more real research in this area.—V. M. Staudt.

2411. De Craecker, Raymond. (*Normal School, Brussels, Belgium.*) Les enfants intellectuellement

donés. (Intellectually gifted children.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951, 137 p. 300 fr.—After a preface by Henri Pieron, and an historical survey of the subject, the author analyses the characteristics and background of the gifted child, climaxed by suggestions for his education. Gifted children should be grouped in special classes, with sufficient opportunity to work and play with other children. They should have moderate acceleration of studies, with somewhat less time for fundamentals, to permit enrichment of subjects. The education of the gifted individual should be governed by the importance that society assigns to his special talents. 94-item bibliography.—G. E. Bird.

2412. Garrison, Ivan K. (Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Sch.) The development of social skills and attitudes. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 338-343.—A progress report of the educational program for development of the social skills and attitudes in the mentally handicapped population of the Jacksonville Public Schools is described. It was found that changes in adjustable behavior did occur in a group of educable mentally handicapped youth while they enjoyed an educational program that was directed at the development of social skills and attitudes. The author notes that the social skills that did develop during the year seemed to carry over into the skills that employers consider important in holding a job.—V. M. Staudt.

2413. Kirk, Samuel A., & Johnson, G. Orville. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Educating the retarded child. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1951. xi, 434 p. \$3.00.—Written for students, teachers, supervisors, administrators, psychologists, and others interested in the problems of children who are retarded in intelligence, this book is designed to present a comprehensive description of the problem with suggested methods for its solution. Part I deals with classification, etiology and diagnosis of mental retardation; Part II treats of the development of educational programs; Part III is devoted to special-class programs and in Part IV the authors discuss special teaching procedures. A selected annotated bibliography on the subject is also presented.—V. M. Staudt.

2414. Shainman, Leo. (Bd. of Education, New York.) Vocational training for the mentally retarded in the schools. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1951, 56, 113-119.—A survey of vocational opportunities for the mentally retarded is presented with its implications for educators. Education of the mentally retarded must provide training for these areas for which they are suited.—V. M. Staudt.

2415. Winebrenner, Mary Ruth. The visually inadequate child—an outline. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1951, 42, 1553-1560.—Observation, school achievement and screening devices including Snellen tests chart, A.M.A. reading card, Eames eye test, Massachusetts vision test, and Keystone visual survey tests are discussed.—D. Shaad.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2416. Bartlett, Chester Roy. Some uses of analytical information for determining the guidance needs of low ranking university freshman men. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 33-42.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2417. Birnbaum, Ferdinand. Hilfe und Selbsthilfe. (Help and self-help.) *Int. Z. Indiv.-Psychol.*, 1950, 19, 178-180.—If the will and capacity for change are present, the help which the teacher gives must enable the pupil to help himself. This should lead beyond emulation unto a road to higher development. English and French summaries.—C. T. Bever.

2418. Budkiewicz, Janina. Zagadnienie opieki psychologicznej szkolnej ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem poradnictwa zawodowego i selekcji. (Problems of school psychology with emphasis on vocational guidance and selection.) *Psychol. Wychow.*, 1947, 12(2-3), 34-47.—The article discusses the role and the methods of school psychologists. The author stresses cooperation with teachers and the need for a psychological folio that will accompany the student's other records from one school to the other. These can subsequently be utilized for vocational guidance. This folio should be started in the first grade and include information on intelligence, interests and clinical information especially in the case of unusual children. This information together with subsequent findings would help in selection for advanced education.—L. Huttner.

2419. Froehlich, Clifford P. (U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.) The basic guidance course: an overview or training for job performance. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 19-21.—A survey of guidance courses by the Office of Education reveals two points of agreement. "First, they are conceived as an overview of the guidance area . . . Second, the general nature of the topics to be considered" appears to be agreed upon. The thesis of the article is: (1) The usual type of basic course is not suited to the needs of students taking them. (2) The courses are duplicating current education and psychology courses. "A basic course in guidance should provide basic competencies which can be used by all enrolled."—R. S. Waldrop.

2420. Lore, Stanley W. A survey of guidance practices in the senior high schools of Pennsylvania. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 265-272.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2421. Rackham, Eric Newton. The determination of criteria for the evaluation of student personnel services in institutions of higher learning. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 307-308.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 586 p., \$7.33, University microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2447.

2422. Van der Heyden, Ph.M. Iets over opleidingsresultaten en hun psychologische achtergrond. (Something about school achievement and its psychological background.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1948, 4, 77-92.—Routinely obtained IQ's of subnormal level present a problem in mental hygiene to school psychologists and vocational counselors. They invite to a thorough analysis, often requiring the use of specialized tests, by means of which at least the following factors should be specifically investigated: (1) level of intellectual endowment; (2) structure of intelligence (harmonic vs. dysharmonic); (3) type of intelligence (reproductive vs. creative); (4) interests and how they relate to formal school programs; (5) personality factors; (6) milieu factors. None of these variables alone, but their unique interrelationships in each single case provide the framework for good counseling.—P. W. Pruyser.

(See also abstract 2229)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

2423. Anderson, Robert C. A process for selecting doctoral candidates. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 39-40.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript 252 p., \$3.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2173.

2424. Bhatia, C. M. Examinations and their substitutes. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 67-78.—The history of examinations in India is given, with a discussion of the misplaced emphasis on prognosis rather than on diagnosis. An analysis of the present testing system is presented and suggestions made such as, proposed substitutes for the present examinations, the removal of centralized public tests during the school course, and the installation of home examinations and cumulative records.—Y. Gredler.

2425. Carter, Robert Scriven. Variables involved in teachers' marks. An investigation to determine the effect of some non-intellectual variables involved in the assignment of marks by teachers. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951 11(1), 40-41.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 188 p., \$2.35, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2176.

2426. DeRidder, Lawrence Melsen. Selected factors related to the academic achievement of probationary students graduated in 1948 from the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(2), 289-290.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 163 p., \$2.04, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2391.

2427. Fustfeld, Irving S. (Gallaudet Coll., Washington, D. C.) On the ACE Psychological Examination. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 116-117.—While agreeing with the study by W. L. Wallace in using ACE scores with caution, the author points out that there are many extraneous factors which would reduce the

possibility of a high relationship. "... the correlations should have been only for those selected students who participate only to a moderate degree in non-academic activities."—R. S. Waldrop.

2428. James, Richard Warren. Selection of graduate students: (1) the inadequacy of certain measures for differentiating between two groups of master candidates (2) the value of these measures in prognosing graduate academic achievement. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 53-54.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript 117 p., \$1.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2185.

2429. Laing, Alexander. Mental surveys and selection for secondary education. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1951, 9, 4-18.—This is a description and critique of the researches of the Scottish Council for Research in Education, which is composed of 9 different organizations. Nation-wide mental surveys were undertaken in 1932 and 1947 which included over 87,000 and over 70,000 children respectively. The results and conclusions of this were published. Professor McClelland's "Selection for Secondary Education" is discussed in some detail including the names of the tests used and his conclusions.—C. Schmehl.

2430. Sanders, Merritt William. The prediction of academic success among university freshmen in a school of education. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 63-64.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 210 p., \$2.63, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2197.

2431. Travers, Robert M. W. The prediction of achievement. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 293-294.—In the last 15 years approximately 1000 studies have been designed to predict some aspect of academic achievement. A review of most of these studies suggests that the actual contribution to knowledge made by them is small in relation to their voluminousness. Three reasons for this are suggested; (1) many repetitions of earlier studies; (2) persistent belief that the main reason for inadequacies of present predictions is test inadequacy; (3) criterion used is obscure. Two steps are suggested, (1) we need to know the importance of common variations in the campus environment on the ultimate achievement, and (2) some validation methods of the educational program need to be developed.—R. S. Waldrop.

2432. Wallace, W. L. Differential predictive value of the ACE Psychological Examination. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 23-25.—Part and total scores made by entering freshmen on the 1947 edition of the ACE were correlated with elementary course grades. These correlations, beta weights for Q and L scores, and multiple correlation coefficients with Q and L are presented. The highest R of .49 was between English and the two parts of the ACE. Considerable caution is urged in the use of scores on the separate parts as predictors of success in courses primarily linguistic or quantitative in nature. In spite of the low correlations the ACE "remains one of the best

single predictors of academic success in higher education."—*R. S. Waldrop.*

2433. Wheeler, Lester R., & Wheeler, Viola D. (*U. Miami, Fla.*) The intelligence of music students. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 223-230.—On the basis of ACE scores and reading scores, 288 candidates for the Bachelor of Music degree at the University of Miami were compared with students enrolled in the schools of Science, Liberal Arts, Business Administration, and Education. The music students were superior only to those in the School of Education. A high correlation between reading ability and intelligence scores was found for all groups, and some possible implications of this relationship are discussed.—*E. B. Mallory.*

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

2434. Amos, Robert Theodore. Comparative accuracy with which Negro and White children can predict teacher's attitudes toward Negro students. Microfilm Abstr., 1951, 11(2), 282-283.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 152 p., \$1.90, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2373.

2435. Goetch, E. W. (*Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.*) Inservice checkup of Iowa State Teachers College graduates. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 69, 419-423.—For 12 years the placement service of the college has conducted an inservice checkup service. "At the close of the first year of service . . . superintendents, principals, and supervisors are requested to check a limited number of desirable teaching traits as well as to evaluate [each teacher] personally. . . ." A table comparing predictions with evaluations on ten traits is presented. Inservice ratings on 237 teachers on 20 traits made at the end of 1 year of teaching is given with 10 personal evaluations. "The inservice checkup program . . . has proven very effective in training teachers for the public schools of the state."—*R. S. Waldrop.*

2436. Hicks, Raymond Hutchinson. A study in the prediction of teacher success technics. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of Theses, 1941 . . . 1949.* Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 89-94.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2437. Holman, Mary V. (*Public Schs., Orange, N. J.*) How it feels to be a teacher. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers Coll., Columbia U., 1950, xiv, 207 p. \$3.25.—The text defines the role of the teacher, and illustrates her early growth and development, her adolescence and college years, and her professional life through a selected case history. How the teacher may accommodate to the parents' point of view, and effect a better understanding of children are discussed at length. There is an evaluation of the teacher's complex professional relationships with her academic associates and with the community. A final chapter considers attitudes toward retirement. Bibliography.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

2438. Jarecke, Walter H. A study of the professional characteristics of teachers. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950.* State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 255-258.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2439. Pattishall, Evan Gradick, Jr. Interpersonal perceptions of student-teachers and critic-teachers. Microfilm Abstr., 1951, 11(2), 305-307.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, University of Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 210 p., \$2.63, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2434.

2440. Remmers, H. H., & Elliott, R. N. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) The Indiana College and University Staff Evaluation Program. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1949, 70, 168-171.—The three instruments used in surveying 14 institutions of higher education were: Purdue Rating Scale for Instructors, Purdue Rating Scale for Administrators, and How Teach and Learn in College. The results of each of the scales are discussed and questions raised.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

2441. Richey, Robert W., Fox, William H., & Fauset, Charles E. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Prestige ranks of teaching. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, 33-36.—Rankings of 18 occupations were obtained from 1,676 college students. It is concluded that there is a fairly stable occupational hierarchy based on prestige, that this hierarchy is established by the time the student reaches college, and that some studies should be undertaken to raise the prestige of teaching.—*G. S. Speer.*

2442. Shrimali, P. L. A study of adjustment problems of pupils and teachers. *J. Educ. & Psychol., Baroda*, 1951, 9, 19-23.—The questionnaire method is the one used for this study. The approach to the problem of adjustment is from three points of view; viz.: adjustment with the social life of the school, adjustment with the administration, and adjustment with the children. Considerable maladjustment among teachers was found to exist.—*C. Schmehl.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

2443. Pederson-Krag, Geraldine. A psychoanalytic approach to mass production. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1951, 20, 434-451.—An analysis is made of the unconscious forces operating in persons engaged in mass production and the possible expression of those forces.—*N. H. Pronko.*

2444. Pfiffner, John M. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) The supervision of personnel; human relations in the management of men. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951, viii, 454 p. \$6.00.—Major aspects of organization in business and industry are surveyed and analyzed against a background of psychological and sociological research. Faulty approaches are pointed out and methods are suggested for solving contemporary personnel problems faced by supervisors. Emphasis is on an objective, clinical approach to human relationships. Numerous bibliographical footnotes.—*R. Tyson.*

2445. Seid, Reuben, & Slade, A. D. (Chicago (Ill.) Coll. Optometry.) Group training in advanced reading. *Optom. Wkly*, 1951, 42, 1055-1058.—A preliminary report of the results of group training of 17 employees of a railroad company (executive group) is presented; both speed and comprehension showed gains.—D. Shaad.

(See also abstract 2250)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

2446. Clevenger, Earl. Selection procedures for office employees. In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949*. Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 52-54.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

2447. Grunfeld, K. R. Beantwoordt de psychologische selectie van leerlingen in de textielindustrie aan haar doel? (Does the psychological selection of trainees in the textile industry fulfill its purpose?) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5, 129-143.—Comparison of test prognosis and placement advice with the actual ratings of personnel by foremen showed that: (1) if placement was advised the chance of unfitness proven in practice was only 3%; (2) if personnel was placed against the advice of the testing agency the chance of satisfactory job performance was only 5%; (3) after an average interval of one half year a disagreement between the psychological advice and the rating by foremen arose in 9.37%.—P. W. Pruyser.

2448. Grunfeld, K. R. De selectie van leerlingen in de Twentse textiel industrie. (The selection of trainees in the Twents textile industry.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1949, 4, 105-125.—Social-psychological and economical factors have seriously impaired the "textile mindedness" of the workers population in the Twents textile center in Holland. As a result, the recruiting of new personnel has shifted to another group, which shows on application a sharp drop in intelligence and aptitude level so that only 57% of the applicants could be placed. The available statistical data demonstrate a disparity in the birthrates at various intelligence levels: the increase in family size is greatest for people with subnormal intelligence and aptitude. This implies that careful selection of personnel with a good prognosis for on the job training is a sine qua non for the future of this industrial sector.—P. W. Pruyser.

2449. McCormick, E. J., & Moretti, J. B. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A follow-up analysis of an apprentice selection program. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1950, 59, 289.—Abstract.

2450. Strasser, Marland K. The development of a program of driver selection, training, and education for commercial motor vehicle fleets. *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 65-66.—Abstract of Ed. D. thesis, 1949, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript 378 p., \$4.73, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2200.

2451. Van der Heyden, Ph.M., & Rappard, Ch.A. Merit-rating en arbeidsproductiviteit. (Merit rating and work productivity.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951,

14, 157-170.—Many industrial functions can be placed on a continuum between the extremes of quantity and quality production. The authors propose a method of rating the various personality factors that enter into a particular function. A curve is then designed by means of which raw scores are converted into weighted scores which are immediately transposable to wage figures. A special procedure makes it possible to enter the factor of quantity of production into the final score.—P. W. Pruyser.

2452. Walker, Ruth O. A study of vocational interest responses leading to the development and evaluation of an industrial interest inventory for use in general industrial plant employment practice. In *Pennsylvania State College, Abstracts of doctoral dissertations . . . 1950*. State College, Pa., 1951, 13, 301-306.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis.

(See also abstract 2078)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

2453. Argyris, Chris, & Taylor, Graham. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The member-centered conference as a research method, II. *Hum. Organization*, 1951, 10(1), 22-27.—Data from reported conversations in conference with supervisors are offered to show the validity of such material for study of human relations in industry. Conference data on attitudes toward management, leadership techniques and intraplant tension are compared for accuracy with reported events and interviews. The method is recommended for conserving time, revealing interactions and helping train personnel as well as research.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

2454. Bingham, Walter V. Emotions in the factory. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 495-501.—Frustration or accomplishment stir feelings and emotions in workers, but employers and labor leaders are still too ignorant of what workers want.—W. L. Wilkins.

2455. Carlson, Sune (Stockholm Sch. of Economics, Sweden.), & Ernmark, Per. A Swedish case study on personnel relations. Stockholm: Business Research Institute, 1951. 67 p. (Res. Rep. No. 33.)—The study was prepared at the request of UNESCO as a part of an international inquiry into modern personnel methods, with the following instructions: "The type of industrial situation UNESCO is interested in investigating is one which is characterised not only by lack of conflict, but by positive symptoms of adaptation both to internal and external needs, together with resistance to harmful influences." On the basis of certain criteria, the authors selected one large textile company and one large mechanical engineering company. The method and interview techniques are described in detail. A chapter is also included on industrial relations in Sweden as well as one on the need for further research.—M. L. Reymert.

2456. Fagg, Elizabeth. Gaining employee cooperation. *Personnel J.*, 1951, 30, 136-139.—

Nedicks, an eastern restaurant chain, found rules regarding personal neatness ineffective. They conducted a neatness contest for three months. During this time, each counter girl was judged for neatness of personal appearance. Judges visited the restaurants incognito, so the girls never knew when they were judged. Neatness improved so drastically during the contest that 64 girls tied for first place. They were all given a prize and permitted to elect "Miss Nedick 1951" at a company dinner in New York. The winner was given a special uniform and badge and assigned to work a day at all the company stores in rotation. Desire for status was considered the basis for the success of the contest.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

2457. Frisby, C. B. (*National Institute Industrial Psychology, London.*) The emotional stress of the foreman in present-day industry. In *Reymert, M. L., Feelings and emotions*, (see 26: 2004), 502-506.—The foreman is isolated by his promotion from the workers and not accepted by management as a part of the executive levels. He cannot seek readmission to the worker group by siding with workers, and may then bolster his authority by harsh methods. Better selection and training and explicit recognition of the importance of the foreman is necessary.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

2458. Garfield, Sidney, & Whyte, William F. The collective bargaining process: a human relations analysis: IV. *Hum. Organisation*, 1951, 10(1), 28-32.—Gaining acceptance of a contract requires transmitting a vivid picture of the bargaining circumstances to the union membership, and the resultant satisfaction in its terms is often enhanced by ceremonial signing by both union and management officials. Two final chapters discuss the role of the international representative of the union and the need for considering these observations on collective bargaining as aids to understanding human problems rather than as strategic tools.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

2459. Herringa, D. Enkele opmerkingen over het onderzoek naar groepsvorming in het bedrijf. (Some remarks on the study of group-formation in industry.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1951, 14, 171-173.—Interpersonal relations among workers and the nature of the groups which they spontaneously form are of utmost importance to industry. The main steps involved in sociological studies are: (1) a general orientation through the personnel and social service departments; (2) a written questionnaire for individual workers for the detection of frictions among them; (3) systematic sociometric interviews yielding the pattern of sympathies and antipathies in a department; (4) report not only to the management, but also to the personnel.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

2460. Rappard, Ch. A. De invloed van de persoonlijke betrekkingen tussen de arbeiders onderling op hun werkprestatie. (The influence of personal relationships among workers on their job performance.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1948, 3, 81-90.—

Investigation of the personal relationships in an industrial plant showed that underproduction in some of its departments was related to the presence of social tensions among the workers, as measured by sociometric tests. This fact is felt to demonstrate the necessity of paying full attention to the composition of workers groups so that positive interpersonal relations will exist; for its own sake as well as for the enhancement of production.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

2461. Rappard, Ch. A. Een oplossing van het probleem der juiste waardering van oudere arbeidskrachten. (A solution to the problem of just payment to senior workers.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1948, 3, 73-77.—The older worker feels it as an injustice when his wages are equal to those of younger workers, even when the job is identical. The feeling of seniority that lies at the heart of such resentment is a psychological fact that seems determined by the human need to see oneself as forever growing. The writer proposes a formula for the computation of wages that gives proportionate weight to both the quality of the worker's output and a seniority premium.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

2462. Ridenour, Nina. (*Notional Association for Mental Health, New York.*) Psychologic factors in working relationships. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1951, 27, 377-379.—Many dietitians having to direct large numbers of employees encounter at some time or another personnel problems that upset or infuriate one. A few psychologic factors underlying difficult interpersonal relations in such a situation are: (1) hostile attitudes of workers to authority; (2) resistance to change on part of workers; (3) perfectionism on the part of the dietitian; (4) professionalism on part of dietitian. Each of these factors is briefly explained.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2463. Stapel, Jan. What is job satisfaction? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 551-554.—Analyses of some data from monthly polls, and comparison with other studies of job satisfaction, lead to the suggestion that the concept of job satisfaction is a confusing one. Perhaps we are measuring general satisfaction which is not necessarily related to the job.—*H. F. Rothe.*

(See also abstract 2376)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

2464. Chambers, E. G. *Psychology and the industrial worker*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1951. 189 p. \$2.50.—This is an introductory book designed to provide students with the principles underlying the work of the psychologist in the industrial field. Research is considered from the social point of view, with an attempt to show how far personal satisfaction and good citizenship may be reconciled along psychological lines. Topics discussed are: vocational guidance, vocational selection, training, the physical environment, the time factor, the psychological environment, the health of the worker, the worker as a member of society, psychological tests, and test scores and measurement

scales. There is a glossary of statistical terms, indexes, and a bibliography of 119 titles.—W. H. Osterberg.

2465. Chapin, F. Stuart. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some housing factors related to mental hygiene. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1951, 41, 839-845.—The importance of privacy in dwellings as an important factor in relation to mental hygiene is shown by the following: tenant complaints are directly related to crowding, distinction between use-crowding and room crowding, the direct relationship between degree of satisfaction with housing and crowding, and awareness of sounds. Circulation in the dwelling as related to mental hygiene was studied. The following factors were important: home accidents were greater under restricted movement, community participation was less, and resentments and irritations were more. 19 item bibliography.—R. S. Waldrop.

INDUSTRY

2466. Bora, Lucius J. Le rôle du psychologue social dans les entreprises et la prévention des accidents. (The role of the social psychologist in enterprise and the prevention of accidents.) *Travail et méthodes*, 1950, No. 33, 36-38.—The psychologist should offer his services where dissatisfaction is noticed either in employer or in employee, especially at the start of the service of the worker; later, in every case of maladjustment of worker to work, physical causes, like speed of reaction and speed of machine, etc., and permanent and accidental psychological causes which all may lead to accidents should be studied.—E. Katz.

2467. Callaway, D. B. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.) Spectra and loudnesses of modern automobile horns. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1951, 23, 55-58.—Measurements of the acoustic output of commonly used automobile horns yielded, at a distance of 3 feet on the axis, overall levels between 108 and 125 db. Spectrum and octave-band analyses were carried out and total loudness levels calculated. Fundamental frequencies ranged between 160 and 380 cps. The type of horn with the most unpleasant sound had inharmonic overtones, groups of which were greater in amplitude than the fundamental. Measurements were also made at various distances (50 feet to 300 feet) from the horns, both inside and outside a closed automobile. The filtering out of overtones above 1200 cps is judged desirable for several reasons.—W. A. Rosenblith.

2468. Cameron, W. T. Industrial visual screening. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 309-316.—Groups interested in industrial visual programs are indicated and some abuses are mentioned. Emphasis on corrective visual care represents the best approach, since even those employees who meet standardized job requirements may sometimes be helped. Steps in setting up an effective program are discussed.—M. R. Stoll.

2469. de Boer, J. B. (N. V. Philips, Eindhoven, Netherlands.) Visibility of approach and runway

lights. *Philips Res. Rep.*, 1951, 6, 224-239.—Physiological data governing the visibility of "steady lights" are surveyed, as are reports on the visibility of circular light sources. Observations are reported on the effects of shape, size, row, and color on the visibility of rectangular sources. It is concluded that the least favorable conditions for seeing approaching lights are present during the daytime in fog. A point source under these conditions must produce 10^{-3} lux at the pilot's eye to be seen clearly. For circular sources this value must be multiplied by a size factor which was determined experimentally. For rectangular sources a similar shape factor may be applied. Lights arranged in a row are more readily visible than single lights, and require the application of a row factor. The influence of color on visibility is said to be negligible for the problem of approach lighting.—R. W. Burnham.

2470. Heimbürger, D. C. Human factors in jet bomber operation. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1951, 22, 312-315.—The advent of jet aircraft has reduced some aircrew problems by eliminating vibration, reducing cabin noise, and simplifying the task of monitoring engines. On the other hand, jet aircrews must have great technical skills to operate the complex mechanisms now used in these planes. In addition, they must be capable of working rapidly under stress because many things happen at an accelerated rate in jet aircraft.—A. Chapanis.

2471. Hick, W. E. Man as an element in a control system. *Research*, 1951, 4, 112-118.—A manual control system is one in which a human operator is an essential part. In considering the role of the human operator it is important to recognize certain possibilities and limitations imposed by man's psychological make-up. Sensory adaptation, accuracy of judgment, reaction time, training, and transfer are discussed in relation to the operation of a control system, and consideration is given to the possibility of developing adequate mathematical representations for the human operator.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

2472. Johnson, Beatrice E.; Williams, A. C., Jr.; & Roscoe, S. N. A simulator for studying human factors in air traffic control systems. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Navy, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Div. of Aviation Medicine, 1951. ix, 30 p. (NRC Com. on Aviat. Psychol. Rep. No. 11.)—This report describes a simulator, under construction at the University of Illinois, for use in the study of human-engineering problems in air-traffic-control systems. The simulator will be used to study (1) systems and procedures of air traffic control, and (2) display problems in the presentation of navigation information in the aircraft. A technical appendix by Michael J. Swetz describes the components of the simulator.—A. Chapanis.

2473. McGehee, William. Survey of psychological problems and services in naval aviation. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Navy, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Div. of Aviation Med., 1951. x, 41 p. (NRC Com. on Aviat. Psychol. Rep. No. 12.)—This is a survey of the areas of psychological research and

services which can contribute most effectively to the improvement of naval aviation. Specific research recommendations are made and listed under the headings: Selection and classification of personnel; training; design of equipment; morale and operational fatigue; leadership; safety; perceptual, motor, and psychophysiological problems; and communications. Recommended psychological services for naval aviation are listed under: liaison, training, test administration, and literature research and information.—*A. Chaponis.*

2474. Penick, John M. *The influence of attitudes in automobile driving.* In *University of Oklahoma, Abstracts of theses 1941 . . . 1949.* Norman, Oklahoma, 1950, 1, 173-182.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis.

2475. Roscoe, Stanley Nelson. *Aircraft pilot performance as a function of the extent and magnification of the visible horizon.* *Microfilm Abstr.*, 1951, 11(1), 173-174.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, University of Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 82 p., \$1.03, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. Publ. No. 2223.

2476. Vering, F. (*U. Vienna, Austria.*) *Bioklimatologie und Rhythmuforschung im Dienste der Arbeitshygiene.* (*Bioclimatology and rhythm-research in the service of occupational hygiene.*) *Wien, med. Wschr.*, 1951, 101, 310-314.—It is argued that geophysical factors namely impulse- and rhythm-processes exert influence upon human working efficiency. Rhythms of the following meteorological factors are studied within a 24-hour period: atmospheric pressure; pollen-count in open air; electrical potential; humidity; temperature.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstracts 2261, 2450, 2451)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

2477. Hafeez, M. A. *Attitudes of students towards advertisement.* *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1950, 8, 79-89.—The study made was an attempt to ascertain the attitudes of students toward advertisements in general. The subjects were divided into two groups: the first group wrote what they thought of advertisements in general; the second group answered a questionnaire. The test did not lend itself to easy quantitative treatment, but results and conclusions are given: "Only 3 subjects have said that advertisements are informative, only 3 subjects out of 41 have said that they are educative; 4 have said that they are 'useful' and only two persons have said that they are 'essential.' 12 subjects have stated that they are a source of profit for the in-

dustrialists and traders." The preferences for advertising media were books and films. These students as a group seldom buy advertised articles; however, they do read advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and wall-posters.—*Y. Gredler.*

2478. Sterba, Richard F. *Some psychological factors in pictorial advertising.* *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1950, 14, 475-483.—The author analyses some advertisements that he happened to see from a psychoanalytic point of view. One function of pictures appears to be to force the audience to regress to an infantile mental level. At this level the reader is more liable to respond to the advertisement. Displacement, plastic representation, and primitive animism are some of the mechanisms that assist in attaining this end. Child-rearing techniques, such as direct instructions, are also used.—*H. F. Rothe.*

(See also abstracts 2263, 2264)

PROFESSIONS

2479. Copeland, Melvin T. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *The executive at work.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1951. 278 p. \$3.75.—In order to make his leadership effective, the executive must be able to select qualified lieutenants and to train them adequately. The qualities they must possess include: integrity, honesty, and sincerity; and these qualities are rated either 100% or zero for a given candidate. The executive must keep informed of conditions in his organization, and of changes that are constantly taking place in the world about him. Consideration that executives must give to such things as morale, extracurricular activities, rewards, and retirement are discussed.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

2480. Oates, Wayne E. *The Christian pastor.* Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1951. 171 p. \$3.00.—The pastor moves from one crisis to another as he ministers to the needs of persons in birth, redemption, work, marriage, illness, bereavement and death; situations that demand reorganization of the total personality. In his symbolic role as a representative of God and a religious community he needs emotional stability and a clear focus to understand the persons in his care. In his work a pastor will need different approaches to people in different cultures and mental conditions as he has the roles of friend, teacher, confessor and counselor. He will also need to co-operate with other professions and utilize available resources as a member of a community team.—*P. E. Johnson.*

(See also abstracts 1891, 1914)

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The policy of accepting articles for immediate publication (providing the editor accepts the article and the author is willing to pay the entire cost of increasing the next available issue by enough pages to add his article to the normal content) is now standard practice for all APA journals except *Psychological Abstracts* and the *American Psychologist*.

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
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